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Hawaiian Gazette.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS

WALTER G. SMITH, EDITOR.

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FOUND WEAVER OUT.

Bert Peterson, Back Home, Scores The Commodore.

Back from adventurings in Southern seas Bert, "Prince" Peterson is again in Honolulu with stories of the wickedness of his late yachting host, "Commodore" Weaver, and declarations of his own intention to shun the latter's wiles in the future. "Weaver," says Peterson, "is a delightful fellow to travel with; jolly, hospitable and plausible, he is an entertainer of much merit. But he is as crooked as a ram's horn and I learned much from him. When I left here with him on the Norna he had me hypnotized into the belief that he was honest. We were to float a cocoa plantation scheme and he spun a web of golden dreams that had done credit to the ablest 'pipe' artist. When I came to, I found him a fraud. Weaver injected some of his hypnotic serum into H. J. Moors, of Apia, Samoa, where we tarried awhile.

"Moors innocently aided his plans and Gustav Kronfeldt, a trusting German, of Auckland, loaned Weaver $3500 on his yacht which he did not know was already encumbered with an $8,000 bottomry bond. The Commodore played his crooked cards well, but I finally found him a cheat and quit him."

Sampson's Comments.

BOSTON, Feb. 27.—Speaking of Captain Concas' statement that the loop which the Brooklyn made saved her from being rammed by the Maria Teresa, Admiral Sampson said:

"The statement is incorrect. The Maria Teresa was thousands of yards distant at the time—so far away that the Brooklyn was in no danger of being rammed. The intervention of the Iowa and the Texas precluded, of course, any possibility of collision with the Brooklyn.

"But the Brooklyn was not required to make the loop in order to save herself. That is all I care to say in the matter."

Another case of bubonic plague developed at Sydney on February 25.

FROM DUST TO DUST

H. Waterhouse Jr., Dead In New York.

A VERY SAD BEREAVMENT

His Body Cremated and His Bride Bears His Ashes to Her Island Home.

Henry Waterhouse, Jr., died in New York at the Fifth Avenue Hotel at 4 p. m. on February 22nd. His remains were cremated and the ashes left New York, accompanied by the widow and Albert Waterhouse, his brother, on February 25th for San Francisco. They will sail for Honolulu on the Australia March 7th, arriving here on the 14th. It is possible that Mrs. May Corbett, sister of the deceased, will accompany the party.

The end came through complications of ailments of which the grippe, pneumonia and malarial fever were prominent. Mr. Waterhouse was taken ill one week before his death and on the evening of February 21st, just a day before death, Mrs. Waterhouse in writing to the Islands, was very hopeful of his recovery. From the first day of his sickness Mr. Waterhouse was attended by two of the best doctors of New York and two professional nurses. There were present during his illness, besides his wife and brother Albert, Mr. Ernest Waterhouse, Mrs. B. F. Dillingham, S. T. Alexander and Albert Raas.

Mr. and Mrs. Waterhouse left Honolulu by the Australia in January for a six months' tour to Europe. They were in New York preparatory to their departure for Paris, when Mr. Waterhouse was taken ill.

Henry Waterhouse, Jr., was the eldest son of Senator Henry Waterhouse and was born in the Hawaiian Islands about twenty-five years ago. He was the junior member of the firm of Henry Waterhouse & Co. He received his early education in the public schools and Oahu college, completing his course at Princeton. He was recently married to Miss Grace Dickey, daughter of Assessor C. H. Dickey, of Maui. The young couple had deferred their wedding trip until the early part of the present year, when they planned an extensive tour of continental Europe, incidentally taking in the Paris Exposition. It was very sad that the trip was so unceremoniously interrupted by Mr. Waterhouse's sudden death.

Senator and Mrs. Waterhouse were booked to leave by the Australia, sailing the 20th of the present month, but they have abandoned their trip.

The Dickeys on Maui will be notified of the sad occurrence by the outgoing steamer today; and Mrs. Dickey, the mother of Mrs. Waterhouse, will come to Honolulu the latter part of the week to meet her daughter upon her arrival here.

The Chronicle of the 25th ultimo publishes a New York dispatch which says: The body of Henry Waterhouse, Jr., of Honolulu, who died at the Fifth Avenue Hotel yesterday, will be cremated and the ashes taken back to the Hawaiian home of the young planter by his heart-broken bride. It was Waterhouse's dying request that his body be cremated. Waterhouse and his bride were to have sailed for Europe on Wednesday next. They had booked passage and their plans were complete.

Though unaccustomed to cold weather, Waterhouse, last week, ventured out in the snow and rain. He contracted a cold, which developed into pneumonia. His bride sat at his bedside night and day. They told her Wednesday that the crisis would come Friday. The young wife insisted that she would watch beside him until the crisis was past. All efforts to induce her to take the rest she needed so much were without avail, and now her condition is serious.

Henry Waterhouse, Jr., was a cousin of John Waterhouse of Honolulu, who married, on February 6th, Miss Martha Alexander, youngest daughter of Mrs. S. T. Alexander of Sixteenth and Filbert streets, Oakland.

GERMAN SAMOA.

Natives May Have Some Measure of Self-Goverament.

BERLIN, February 26.—A leading Foreign Office official, discussing today the organization of the administration of German Samoa, said:

"It is impossible to give details as yet regarding the form of government to be adopted. Dr. Solf will have large discretionary powers and will give the natives as much self-government as his experience and observations will warrant. There will be as few administrative officials as possible. Everything will be kept simple. No difficulty with the natives is expected, as they are peaceably inclined."

GEN. CRONJE'S ARMY LAYS DOWN ITS ARMS

It Surrenders Unconditionally to Gen. Roberts.

BOERS GATHERING TO DEFEND THE FREE STATE CAPITAL

Gen. Buller Pressing Towards Ladysmith and Meeting a Stout Resistance En-Route.

LONDON, Feb. 27, 9:57 a. m.—The War Office announces that Cronje has surrendered his whole force unconditionally, at dawn this morning.

LONDON, Feb. 27.—Following is the text of the dispatch received from Lord Roberts:

Paardeberg, Feb. 27, 7:45 a. m.—General Cronje and all his force capitulated unconditionally at daylight, and he is now a prisoner in my camp.

The strength of his force will be communicated later. I hope that Her Majesty's Government will consider this event satisfactory, occurring as it does on the anniversary of Majuba.

LONDON, Feb. 27, 5:02 p. m.—(Afternoon Service.)—The War Office has received the following dispatch from Lord Roberts:

"PAARDEBERG, Feb. 27, 11 o'clock Tuesday morning.—From information furnished daily to me by the intelligence department it became apparent that General Cronje's force was becoming more depressed and that the discontent of the troops and the discord among the leaders were rapidly increasing. This feeling was doubtless accentuated by the disappointment caused when the Boer reinforcements which tried to relieve General Cronje were defeated by our troops on February 23. I resolved, therefore, to bring pressure to bear upon the enemy. Each night the trenches were pushed forward toward the enemy's laager so as to gradually contract his position and at the same time I bombarded it heavily with artillery, which was yesterday materially aided by the arrival of four 6-inch Howitzers which I had ordered up from De Aar. In carrying out these measures a captive balloon gave great assistance by keeping us informed of the dispositions and movements of the enemy. At 3 a. m. today a most dashing advance was made by the Canadian regiment and some engineers, supported by the Gordon Highlanders and Second Shropshires, resulting in our gaining a point some 600 yards nearer the enemy and within about eighty yards of his trenches, where our men entrenched themselves and maintained their positions until morning, a gallant deed worthy of our Colonial comrades, and which I am glad to say was attended by comparatively slight loss.

"This apparently clinched matters, for at daylight today a letter signed by Cronje, in which he stated that he surrendered unconditionally, was brought to our outposts under a flag of truce.

"In my reply I told General Cronje he must present himself at my camp and that his forces must come out of their laager after laying down their arms. By 7 a. m. I received General Cronje and dispatched a telegram to you announcing the fact. In the course of conversation he asked for kind treatment at our hands and also that his wife, grandson, private secretary, adjutant and servants might accompany him wherever he might be sent. I reassured him and told him his request would be complied with. I informed that a general officer would be sent with him to Cape Town to insure his being treated with proper respect en route. He will start this afternoon under charge of Major General Prettyman, who will hand him over to the General commanding at Cape Town.

"The prisoners, who number about 3,000, will be formed into commandos under our own officers. They will also leave here today, reaching the Modder river tomorrow, when they will be railed to Cape Town in detachments."

The above dispatch was read in both the House of Lords and the House of Commons today. The reference to the Canadians evoked immense and prolonged cheering.

Mr. A. J. Balfour, the Government leader in the House of Commons, said he had no information relative to the Boer guns.

The Number Captured.

LONDON, Feb. 27, 6:25 p. m.—(Afternoon Service.)—It is now announced that Lord Roberts has notified the War Office that the number of Boer prisoners approximates 4,000, of which about 1,150 are citizens of the Orange Free State. The remainder are citizens of the Transvaal.

LONDON, Feb. 27.—Twenty-nine Transvaal officers were captured and eighteen Free State officers were made prisoners. The guns captured from the Transvaal forces were three 75-centimetre Krupps, one 9-pounder and one Maxim gun. From the Free Staters, the British captured one 75-centimetre Krupp and one Maxim gun.

LONDON, Feb. 27, 4:38 p. m.—(Afternoon Service.)—The Secretary of State for War, the Marquis of Lansdowne, announced in the House of Lords this afternoon that the prisoners captured with General Cronje numbered about 3,000 men. General Cronje will be sent to Cape Town.

British Casualties.

LONDON, Feb. 27, 6:35 p. m.—(Afternoon Service.)—The War Office has issued a list of 721 non-commissioned officers and men wounded in the fighting at Paardeberg Sunday, February 18, including 63 Canadians and 273 Highlanders.

Majuba Hill Avenged.

LONDON, Feb. 27.—(Afternoon Service.)—"Majuba Avenged," "Cronje Surrenders," "Great British Victory." These are the expressions being shouted all over London today, yet there are few outward signs of the natural joy that Lord Roberts' dispatch has really caused. The capitulation of General Cronje had been looked upon as almost a certainty for a week past, and now that it has come, enthusiasm finds itself discounted by the anticipation.

The magnitude of the success of "Little Bobs" is almost overlooked in the fact that it synchronized with the anniversary of Majuba Hill and wiped out a dishonor of nineteen years' standing. While the afternoon papers all comment upon this happy coincidence, they do not forget the splendid bravery of the enemy.

The St. James Gazette says: "The splendid courage of the Boers has not been able to withstand any longer the bombardment which few modern soldiers have supported for so many hours as they have days. The influence of the surrender not only upon the situation at Ladysmith but on the whole conduct of the war will be immense.

"If the news of the relief of Ladysmith only reaches England, and it is quite possible this may be the case, the cup of national happiness would be full."

The Globe, under the heading of "Majuba Avenged," says: "We shall not jump at the conclusion that the war is over, but that a victory has been gained which brings the end well in sight. General Cronje no doubt succeeded in delaying Lord Roberts' entrance into Bloemfontein, but the delay is all he has been able to accomplish."

The Westminster Gazette, which is inclined to be pro-Boer, says: "Admiration for the desperate valor of General Cronje is mingled with anger at the necessity imposed upon us, of purchasing victory at this cost. Let us remember Paardeberg if we like, but forget Majuba and have done with the whole train of misleading associations and mischievous ideas which gathered around that unhappy memory."

Further details of the dramatic surrender of General Cronje at Paardeberg are eagerly awaited. Speculation is rife as to how soon Lord Roberts will be able to press on to Bloemfontein, but before he enters the capital of the Free State he will undoubtedly have to overcome a powerful force, and take strong entrenchments. The news of General Cronje's surrender was received with unbounded satisfaction at Windsor. The Queen immediately telegraphed her congratulations to Lord Roberts and the troops. There was a much more outward display of rejoicing in the provinces than in London. The Glasgow and Liverpool stock exchanges were greatly excited. The members sang "God Save the Queen" repeatedly and cheered for "Little Bobs." Flags were liberally displayed on the municipal and House buildings in all the large towns.

Windsor was very jubilant at the news, which the Queen disseminated immediately after it reached her, and the inhabitants seized the occasion of Her Majesty driving through the town on her way to take a train for a visit to the wounded South African soldiers

(Continued on Page 4.)

HAWAII AT WASHINGTON

Mr. Armstrong's Letter On Politics.

AS TO THE CULLOM BILL

How the Opposition Junta Headed by Moreno Has Helped the Cause Of Good Government.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 22.—The debate on the Hawaiian bill in the Senate began on the 16th and was resumed on the 19th, and has continued from day to day, after 2 o'clock.

The discussion does not appear to interest the Senators generally. During the session of the 19th and 20th there were at one time only twenty-three Senators present. Senator Cullom complained of the lack of attention to the matter.

The explanation of this apparent lack of interest is, that the Republican majority have agreed upon the general features of the bill, including the extension of the Constitution and laws of the United States to Hawaii, and are leaving the subordinate provisions of it to the members of the Committee on Foreign Relations. The discussion is mainly one calling for information, although Senator Tillman of South Carolina frequently criticises the bill, and slurs the "oligarchy" and "happy family" which, he says, control Hawaii. These attacks please the anti-Dole, and anti-government contingent headed by Moreno. Moreno has established here a reputation during the last twenty years, and his identification before Congress, with Wilcox, Little and Caypless, is a standing and powerful argument for a cordial support of the present government in Hawaii by the Republicans. As he spent much time in 1893 and afterwards in denouncing the Americans, who overturned the Monarchy, as thieves, traitors, and bummers, and has now identified himself with the men from Hawaii who are denouncing those Americans who overturned the Monarchy, and, created the Republic, it gives the impression that this contingent does not in any way represent Americans who have established the new order of things in Hawaii.

If an "oligarchy" or "family compact" established the Republic, there seems to be no reason why the United States should not stand by this oligarchy, which the Senators say has done so much for Hawaii, and the United States. "Wicked and depraved and corrupt" as the oligarchy is, according to the profuse statements of some men from Hawaii, there has been for so many years, such a profuse praise and commendation of the Dole Government by the American newspapers, it is rather difficult just now to unsettle the beliefs of the American people, in and out of Congress, in the integrity and ability of that government.

During the debate in the Senate, there has not been a single word uttered by any Senator criticising in any way the Dole government. Both Republicans and Democrats seem to be united on this point. One Senator alone, Tillman from South Carolina, has cast any slur upon it. But Tillman has no weight with the Republicans, and his vicious attacks seem to confirm the Republicans in their settled opinions of the standing of that government.

Even Senator Platt, of Connecticut, who is not friendly to the grant of free trade to Hawaii, unexpectedly declared, yesterday, that he was in favor of a property qualification in Hawaii. He said that it was useless to mince matters; that a few Americans had built up civilization in Hawaii, and they ought to maintain their dominance. Senator Tillman asked him why he was not consistent, and, if he favored property qualification in Hawaii, why did he not favor it in the Southern States among the blacks? Senator Platt replied that he was willing to discuss that question at the proper time, at present he was discussing the Hawaiian question. Senator Cullom said he desired to maintain the institutions of Hawaii as they are, until the proper time came to change them. He had voted, he said, for giving a free ballot to the blacks, after the Civil war and would vote the same way, if the circumstances were the same now as they were in 1865. But as a property qualification existed in Hawaii, and had existed for many years, he would not disturb it at present. He asked Senator Tillman if he would remove all property qualifications in Hawaii, and the Senator declined to say that he would. So that the Senator, who, so far, has reflected the opinions of the representatives of the anti-government party in Hawaii, in describing that government as an "oligarchy," refused to stand by them on the property qualification question.

At the same time, there is, beyond doubt, a feeling in both branches of Congress that the creation of a property qualification is a radical measures, which the people are not ready to endorse. The action of the Senate on this point will be made within a day or two, and will be forwarded by telegraph.

If the Senate removes the property qualification, it will probably give the appointing power in a large measure to the President of the United States rather than a governor, who may be hampered with a native Senate, that will "dicker" for the offices and from which the most desirable men may be excluded.

At the present hour of the discussion, it is evident that the Senate and House bills will differ greatly in detail, but a conference committee will make the final adjustment.

Recently there was an interesting bedate on the question whether or not Congress, having once extended the Constitution to a Territory, could withdraw it. The incident which caused the debate, was a recent decision by one of the lower courts of the District of Columbia that an Act of Congress was unconstitutional. The point was made that the district was placed by the Constitution, under the supreme government of Congress, and, therefore, the Constitution had no force in the district, and the court was in error in holding that Congress had passed an unconstitutional law. It was admitted that the question was a novel one. Senator Foraker inclined to the belief that there was no power in Congress to withdraw the Constitution, if it had been granted to any Territory. Other Senators, without entering into an elaborate debate took the same view.

The debate in the House, on the bill for governing Porto Rico, develops the attitude of the Republican party on the question of the extension of the Constitution. It will adhere strictly to the doctrine that the Constitution does not extend, of itself, but must be extended by Act of Congress.

The Sons of the Revolution in the District of Columbia, held their annual services in the National theater on February 22nd.

The officers of the society, of which Dr. Wyman is president, assigned to President McKinley the first lower box, which was occupied by the President and Mr. Hay, Secretary of State. The opposite box was assigned by the officers to those representing Hawaiian interests. Senator De Pew delivered an oration.

W. N. A.

AFFAIRS IN CHINA.

An American Leader of the Reform Movement Here.

CHICAGO, Feb. 27.—William Ashman, a Baptist missionary who has spent half a century in China, has arrived in Chicago. He is on his way to his old home in New England after an absence of 54 years, yet despite his age, he says he intends to return to the celestial empire and continue his mission work. Referring to the political situation in the east he said:

"The presence of the United States in the Philippines has changed the whole Asiatic question. The influence of the U. S. Government is now felt throughout the hemisphere. An American is leader of the reform party in China today. He began the reform movement shortly after the closing of the war with Japan. The Emperor, aiding him, established a system whereby books were purchased and libraries formed. He aided in the founding of newspapers. He became so enthusiastic that he promulgated an order to do away with queues. This resulted in the Empress deposing him.

"It is not true that he is dead, or even a prisoner. He may be seen daily taking exercise on the platform along the palace walls. The reform movement is sleeping, but by no means dead."

CITIZENSHIP DENIED.

Ruling of a Salt Lake Judge in the Case of a Hawaiian.

A Salt Lake dispatch of the 24th ultimo says: The application of Geo. William Nain, a Kanaka, for citizenship papers has been denied by Judge Hiles on the ground that under a decision of the late Territorial Supreme Court it had been held that Hawaiians were not entitled to admittance under the United States statutes. The applicant has been in this country ever since he was four years old and lives in the Kanaka colony, Skull valley, Tooele county. He was anxious to file upon land, but under the rules of the Land Office cannot do so until he becomes a citizen. The Territorial Supreme Court decision was delivered before the annexation of the Islands by the United States, and Judge Hiles, in rendering his decision, said he was bound by that opinion.

A number of attorneys take the position that since annexation Hawaiians are American citiens and need not be naturalized.

Denies Any Blame.

The Wilder Steamship Company, owners of the steamship Claudine which was in collision on December 27, 1899, with the barkentine William Carson, denies that it was in any way to blame for the sending of the sailing ship to the bottom of the channel. The Claudine's owners filed an answer in the Circuit Court yesterday to the suit of George U. Hind et al. for damages for the collision. It is acknowledged that the Claudine dispatched the windjammer to Davy Jones' locker but blame is laid on the Carson for the accident. The respondent alleges that the collision was caused by the Carson's having her starboard light in the rigging of the fourth mast instead of being properly placed in the ordinary manner. On this account, says the Wilder Steamship Company, the crew of the Claudine was deceived as to the position of the Carson.

The United States Milling Company, known as the flour trust, has collapsed from inability to float securities. Receivers have been appointed.

ONE DEATH SATURDAY

Lee Ling From Kalihi A Victim.

LEVY HOLDING HIS OWN

Kahului to be Quarantined and Surrounded by a Rat Proof Fence.

(From Monday's Daily).

2 a. m.—Armstrong Smith reports from the pesthouse that "H. M. Levy is holding his own and is very cheerful; he has been humming to himself all day. He is gritty and is doing as well as can be expected."

Lee Ling, the Chinaman taken to the pesthouse from the Kamehameha IV. road on Friday, died on Saturday at 1:45 p. m. Post-mortem examination showed plague.

There were no new cases of plague yesterday and no suspicious cases.

H. M. Levy, the suspect from the Hawaiian hotel, is holding his own and is in good spirits. His temperature is not as high as it was.

Lee Ling (Chick Tuck), the Chinaman removed on Friday last from a shanty in Kalihi on the Kamehameha IV road, died at 1:45 p. m. on Saturday. The post-mortem examination revealed a clear case of bubonic plague. This case was not one of the pneumonic form.

There was something of a scare in Kakaako Saturday afternoon. The body of a two or three days' old infant was found in a rubbish heap near the kerosene warehouse detention camp. The natives in the neighborhood started wailing under the impression that it was another case of plague. A post-mortem examination showed however that the child was not a plague victim.

Another case of plague has appeared in Kahului and the Board of Health has decided to quarantine the whole town and erect a rat proof fence around it.

A suspicious case is reported from Kihei where the local authorities have already taken precautionary action. The Kahului and Kihei cases are reported in detail elsewhere.

YESTERDAY'S BOARD MEETING.

Evidence in the Lee Ling Plague Case Shows Clothing Infection.

President Wood, Dr. Day and Messrs. Smith, Lowrey and Hatch were present at yesterday's meeting of the Board of Health. President Wood reported that Lee Ling, the suspected Chinaman taken from a house on the Kamehameha IV. road on Friday last and who died Saturday afternoon at the pest house, was a plague victim.

"The post-mortem examination revealed plague," said the doctor. "We haven't finished tracing up the case yet and there is still a possibility that Lee Ling was not the man from quarantine, for it has been reported to me by Officer Fox and Dr. Pratt that quite a number of identification cards, issued by the detention camps, have been exchanged. People have been in the habit, it seems, of returning to the camps after discharge and representing they had lost their cards, asking for duplicates. The authorities saw that something was wrong and refused to duplicate the cards. The place where Lee Ling had staid in Kalihi was burned yesterday morning.

"I asked Dr. Howard to write out his statement concerning Lee Ling and he did so. Dr. Howard says that Lee Ling formerly lived in the house, or next to the house, where a Chinaman died of the plague on Maunakea street near Pauahi street; and that he left Chinatown at the time of the big fire and went to Kalihi detention camp where he was bathed and his clothes disinfected. On February 25th, when Dr. Howard examined those who were to be discharged from the camp, he found one man with rather a high fever and ordered all those in the building with the sick man to be still longer detained.

"I have visited the house in Kalihi on the Kamehameha IV road; it is just above Simms' place on the Ewa side. There are taro patches in the immediate vicinity and also a small pig ranch. With these exceptions the structure stands by itself. It is a worthless shanty of two rooms, dirty and has very little in it. Some dirty clothing, a miserable bunk, a piece of mosquito netting and a little food was all there was in the shack. Five or six people have been taken from there, among whom was the father of Lee Ling. I have questioned him and he told me that Lee Ling used to live on Maunakea street near the fire engine house, Waikiki side.

When the first Chinatown quarantine was raised he went to live with his cousin somewhere above the Chinese theater. He took his bedding and clothing with him to his cousin's place. Lee Ling went back to the Maunakea street house before the second quarantine of Chinatown and was caught by that quarantine, not going away until the big fire. During the fire he presumably went to Kawaiahao church, afterwards being taken to Kalihi detention camp. Lee Ling's father can show a policeman where the cousin's house is. It is certain that clothes and bedding were taken there by Lee Ling. Lee Ling went to the place in Kalihi after being discharged from the detention camp.

"The source of infection in this case, I think, can be laid to personal effects taken out of Chinatown between the two quarantines. From January 20th to February 28th, Lee Ling was in quarantine, free from any probable infection, now within three or four days after he gets back with his old clothes and effects which he took from his cousin's in the house in Kalihi, he comes down with the plague. The post-mortem examination showed it was a very rapid case. He had resumed the wearing of clothes which he had used before he was taken from Chinatown and it seems most probable to me that he took the disease from infection in those clothes.

"Lee Ling, it seems, had rented this place in Kalihi. I looked for food on the premises and found a little rice, some preserved stuff, taro and something like vermicelli. I took specimens of everything except the taro for examination; even if we find bacilli in these specimens the food might have become infected from the man Lee Ling, and it would prove nothing of value.

"Lee Ling's was a plain case of plague. The glands in the neck were very much swollen, there were buboes in the neck and in the right side also in the left axillary region. The femoral regions were unaffected. This was not a case of pneumonic plague. We might just as well condemn the Kalihi house now as infected; somebody can go out and see the place to appraise it, although it is worth almost nothing."

It was moved by Mr. Hatch and seconded by Mr. Smith that the house in Kalihi, where Lee Ling had stayed, be declared to be infected by plague and ordered destroyed by fire for the public safety.

Mr. Hatch: "The other place where Lee Ling stayed, his cousin's above the Chinese theater, that should be burned also."

Dr. Wood: "Certainly. It will not be a difficult matter to get Lee Ling's father to show a policeman where the house is."

Plague at Kahului.

Dr. Wood: "The reports from Kahului are serious and we have to look on the whole town of Kahului as infected by plague. It has been proven that the rats there have the disease. Maps of Kahului were laid before the Board and were constantly referred to during the discussion concerning that place, that followed. It is my idea to prohibit anything or anybody from going into or coming out of Kahului. A rat-proof fence should be constructed all around the town and a similar fence ought to be erected on each side of the railroad track where it goes down to the landing. The fence could be built of corrugated iron sunk into the ground, or of lumber for that matter, as long as the boards were put down into the earth."

Upon motion of Mr. Hatch, seconded by Mr. Smith the following resolutions were unanimously adopted by the Board:

Resolved, That the village of Kahului be placed in strict quarantine except as modified by the following resolutions, until the further notice of the Board. That a rat-proof fence be constructed around Kahului, commencing about 900 feet west of the railroad wharf at the seashore and running inland far enough to include the new warehouse, south of the H. C. & S. Co.'s store, thence easterly about 1800 feet, thence northerly to the seashore; the exact location of the same to be determined by the Maui Sanitary Committee; and that the railroad wharf and the track leading to the same be allowed to be used providing the track within the line of said fence be fenced on both sides by a similar rat proof fence; and further provided that the warehouse on the wharf be thoroughly fumigated and the rats in the same destroyed, such wharf not to be used until such work is completed.

Resolved, That the Maui Sanitary Committee be requested to undertake the destruction of all rats in Kahului after such fence is constructed.

Resolved, That as soon as quarters can be provided, all persons be removed from the portion of Kahului fenced as aforesaid and that no person be permitted within said fence except employees at the wharf and workmen employed by the Sanitary Committee for sanitary work, provided that such residences lying to the east of the line of the railroad wharf as the Maui Sanitary Committee consider advisable may continue for the present to be used, the same to be enclosed with tight fences.

Dr. Day was asked by the Board to investigate as to the advisability of using hot air in the disinfection of the mail.

The action of Dr. Garvin of Kahului in refusing to permit the landing of Oriental goods reshipped from San Francisco to that port was approved by the Board. The Board adjourned at 3:30 p. m.

Saturday's Board Meeting.

President Wood and Messrs. Hatch, Lowrey and Smith were present at Saturday's meeting of the Board of Health.

Russell's bill for fencing in the burned and quarantined districts was approved. The matter of disinfecting and distributing goods in the Aala warehouse was considered.

Dr. Wood: "Arrangements are being made as rapidly as possible in the Aala warehouse for disinfection of personal effects there. It will perhaps be two weeks before the hot-air plant is in running order. In the meanwhile those things which will not be spoilt by sulphur will be fumigated, so owners can get their things soon and clearing the warehouse can go ahead.

"Wires are being strung in the warehouse on which to spread the things. Nothing will be allowed to remain in trunks or baskets; everything must be open and spread out, so that the work of disinfection will be thorough. Cultures will be placed on pieces of cloth and sealed in the room where fumigation will take place, in order to test the efficacy of the fumigation. The same experiment will be tried when the hot-air chamber is in readiness. Should these tests prove unsuccessful, nothing will be permitted to leave the Aala warehouse. I had a talk with the manager of the warehouse in regard to an advisable method of distributing the goods to their owners after disinfection. We thought it would be a good plan to advertise when the goods were ready for delivery and have the owners call at the warehouse and leave their names together with a description of their belongings, and then as soon as each lot was disinfected turn it over to those who proved their property. Chinese and Japanese assistants could be employed to help in the identification of goods. Of course, it all depends on the result of the experiments whether we let anything go out of the warehouse."

Confidence in Hilo.

Dr. Wood read a communication from Dr. W. L. Moore of Hilo, dated February 25th, in which he said:

"It gives me pleasure to report to you that thus far there have been no new cases of a suspicious nature in the Hilo and Puna districts, and that a feeling of confidence prevails. The Serrao family are in quarantine and are in the best of health. The Sanitary Committee has condemned several buildings and nuisances throughout the town and intends to leave no stone unturned in getting the town in as good condition as possible. We are keeping a very close watch for fevers, though there is no house-to-house inspection at present."

A letter was then read from Dr. Andrews of Hilo in relation to funds for the carrying on of the hospital there. The Board, after considering the matter, decided that the Hilo Hospital trustees be allowed to draw on the available funds for the support and maintenance of the institution up to the standard of their proportion of the appropriation.

Dr. Wood remarked that as yet he had received no mail from Maui, but would read to the Board certain portions of a letter to Alexander & Baldwin which Mr. Lowrey had handed him, concerning the Kahului plague situation.

Levy Doing Well.

Dr. Wood: "No further decision in H. M. Levy's case has been reached. It is still a very suspicious case, but it is of course impossible to say certainly at the present time whether Levy has the plague. His temperature has been below 100 today; he has slept seven hours, takes his nourishment regularly, and is generally in a cheerful condition.

"In regard to the man from Kamehameha IV. road, his is a very suspicious case, a large swelling was evident in the neck and another under the arm. The patient was wildly delirious, and it was impossible to take his temperature. He died early this afternoon and a post-mortem will be held some time this evening."

Mr. Smith: "I have to report that I visited the Club stables premises this morning and found that the proprietors had done everything to put the place in the condition required by the Board, and I recommend that they be allowed to take their live stock back to the stables preparatory to opening for business."

It was decided that after a rat-proof fence had been erected around the Club stables they be allowed to open, as above specified.

Letter From Dr. Garvin.

Mail from Maui was handed to President Wood just as the Board was about to adjourn. Dr. Wood read one of the communications, a letter from Dr. Garvin at Kahului, dated February 28th, concerning another case of the plague, of which particulars are given in another column. The following is contained in Dr. Garvins's letter:

"The patient, Miss Julia English, aged 40, sister of the pilot for this port, half English, half Tahitian, was a patient of Dr. Armitage. Sunday night at 9 p. m. I was sent for in a hurry and found the woman dead, not having seen her at all during life. The post-mortem showed typical plague spleen, lungs and heart, with a gland in the left femoral region as large as a walnut. In justice to Dr. Armitage, I will say the woman concealed her symptoms. I have learned from reliable sources that this woman was very intimate with some Chinese people. In a Chinese trunk in her house we found about twenty bolts of new goods, known to have come from the infected Chinese store, a large quantity of dresses and some new suits of men's clothing, which were made in the Chinese tailor shop in the building where two deaths occurred. All the buildings have been burned and the people are in quarantine. After careful inspection, I fear that nearly all the rest of the town will have to be burned before we are through. Yesterday a Japanese woman died quite suddenly at Kihei. Mr. Winslow brought the body down for examination. The appearances at post-mortem and with microscope were suspicious, but I did not get what I deemed absolute proof; hence did not pronounce it plague. I had the body cremated, the house burned, and Kihei is now under strict guard, while we are awaiting developments. This afternoon I inspected the warehouses and found several dead rats. I examined the freshest one and found what I believe to be plague bacilli.

"The general health of the camp is excellent, and we will shortly have some 300 people at liberty. There is plenty of work for all the men, and there will be no hardship for those who choose to work. I took the liberty to name the camp after yourself, as you were not here to prevent it.

"The steamer Cleveland, from San Francisco, is now unloading a general cargo at Kihei. On board is a quantity of Chinese goods which Mr. Zumwalt tells me is Oriental freight reshipped from San Francisco. I have forbidden it to be landed until the Board grants permission."

AN EDITOR FINDS A SURE CURE FOR RHEUMATISM.

A. R. De Fluent, editor of the Journal, Doylestown, Ohio, suffered for a number of years from rheumatism in his right shoulder and side. He says: "My right arm at times was entirely useless. I tried Chamberlain's Pain Balm, and was surprised to receive relief almost immediately. The Pain Balm has been a constant companion of mine ever since and it never fails." For sale by all druggists and dealers; Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for H. I.

Digging treasure from the ruins of Chinatown has occupied the attention of the jewelry manufacturers, Tim Chang & Co., who had an establishment at the mauka Waikiki corner of King and Maunakea streets. At the time of the fire the firm is said to have had $70,000 worth of gold in stock, most of which was in the safe. About $10,000 is said to have been in bullion outside and for several days the firm's employes have been digging for this yellow metal. It was found buried under tons of debris.

His Nerves Wore Out

F. J. Lawrence, of 435 Fourth Ave., Detroit, Mich., exchange editor on the *Evening News*, says: "I never really broke down while at this work, but one time I was in such a condition that my physician said I would have nervous prostration. I was in a bad way, my nerves seemed to give out and I could not sleep. I lost flesh and had a complication of ailments which baffled skilful medical treatment.

"One of my associates recommended Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People and I gave them a trial. The pills gave me strength and helped my shattered nerves so that I could get a full night's rest. Soon after I began taking them regularly, the pain ceased, causing me to feel like a new man."

From the Evening News, Detroit, Mich.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People contain, in a condensed form, all the elements necessary to give new life and richness to the blood and restore shattered nerves. They are an unfailing specific for such diseases as locomotor ataxia, partial paralysis, St. Vitus' dance, sciatica, neuralgia rheumatism, nervous headache, the after-effects of la grippe, palpitation of the heart, pale and sallow complexions, all forms of weakness either in male or female.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People are never sold by the dozen or hundred, but always in packages. At all druggists, or direct from the Dr. Williams Medicine Company, Schenectady, N. Y., 50 cents per box, 6 boxes $2.50.

SULU'S CHIEF

Entertained on Board The Warren.

Monarch and Retainers Carried Sugar Away in Their Hats--An Interesting Trip.

An interesting narrative of the last trip of the United States transport Warren to Manila at the time she carried the 49th Regiment, was given to the Advertiser by one of the men who was formerly a member of the medical staff on the horse transport Siam of typhoon fame.

The Warren, it will be remembered, was in Honolulu harbor when the plague outbreak occurred on December 12th, and after a short period of quarantine here went to Manila via Guam. The Warren was ordered to Iloilo with the 49th Regiment, and Col. Bird of the Quartermaster's Department, the latter to make a tour of inspection of the United States Quartermasters Departments in the southern islands of the Philippines. Iloilo was reached in about forty-eight hours, the port being described as just recovering from the effects of the fire caused by the insurgents when the city was captured by the American troops.

In their haste to evacuate the city the insurgents forgot to burn the bridge crossing the Iloilo river, the most important exit of the city, which enabled the American troops to pursue the rebels into the mountains. Iloilo is pronounced the principal port of the southern islands, and even at the present time the amount of shipping in the harbor is heavily increasing, and the city itself is being rapidly rebuilt.

From Iloilo the Warren was despatched to Jolo, the foremost city of the Sulu Islands, about twenty-four hours' run from Iloilo. The troops were delighted with the city describing it as "just out of sight." The town proper is one and a half miles square, has the appearance of a large and beautiful garden and is entirely surrounded by a wall twelve feet high. Eight companies of the 23rd infantry are quartered there in very comfortable barracks.

Every morning the natives, mostly of the Mino tribe, have the privilege of coming to the gate of the city and selling their odd wares up to 9 a. m.; after which hour they are allowed the freedom of the city until 6 p. m. when the gate is closed.

The Sultan of Sulu lives about ten miles beyond the walled city and now receives $500 in gold per month from Uncle Sam; thereby he retains his title and maintains his usual royal court. In return for his monthly salary the Sultan has promised to keep his tribesmen quiet, and pay homage to the Stars and Stripes. The day after the arrival of the Warren the Sultan paid an official visit to the town accompanied by his body guard of 150 half clad Minos armed with bolos. When these savage warriors first laid eyes on the officers' wives who came to Jolo to join their husbands, they stood in open-eyed amaement at the first white women they had ever seen.

The Sultan had to be coaxed and almost pleaded with to make a royal visit to the Warren, as he feared some treachery; the Spanish at one time having used every persuasion to induce him to board one of their vessels, in order to carry him away and hold him as a hostage. His secretary finally convinced him that the Americans were vastly different in their intentions from the Spanish and that the American officers merely desired to honor him. When at last the Sultan stepped upon the deck of the Warren he was closely followed by his warrior guard.

The Sultan and his retainers were seated at a banquet table after much confusion, and amusement for the Americans, and they did full justice to the light dinner spread before them. When they had concluded their feast it was discovered that the Sultan and his many followers had stuffed all the cube sugar and sweet meats into their hats and beneath their belts.

A salute of seventeen guns was then fired in honor of the distinguished visitor and the latter was allowed to fire one solid shot from the quick-fire port gun; the shot striking the water about two miles away, which greatly amused the monarch. In the evening a dance was given on shore in honor of the visiting officers of the Warren.

The Warren then proceeded to Zamloanga, the principal port of Mindanao Island, eighteen hours' run from Jolo, where matters military and civic were found in fine shape. Zamloanga is headquarters for the extreme southern islands and is the place where large quantities of gold have been found.

Upon reaching Manila the Warren received orders to take General Wheeler to the United States, via Guam, making an inspection of all the towns at the latter island, he spoke of it as "a delightful place." The Warren was the first ship to touch at Guam in three months; in fact they did not know that the Vice-President was dead. Guam and its principal harbor city are spoken of as desirable localities, the only difficulty being a serious lack of building materials. The wood found on the island is very hard to turn. A fine distilling plant has been installed by the Naval Governor, but no ice-making machines are in use as yet.

At Hongkong Lieut. Hobson visited the Warren and was dined by General Wheeler and Consul General Wildman also paid his respects to "Fighting Joe."

The Hollister Drug Co. are advertising a line of fresh flower and vegetable seeds of every description. Try and raise your own buttonhole bouquets and vegetables.

Manufacturers' Shoe Co.

—LATEST—

THE "HARVARD."

We stake our reputation on this make of SHOES.

The world does not produce better.

JAMES A. BANNISTER & CO'S.

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"The Harvard"

Takers of First Prize for MEN'S SHOES wherever exhibited.

We have a full line of this SHOE in tan, brown and black colors. An absolutely perfect fitting, and stylish SHOE. The wearing qualities are testified by those who have had the pleasant experience of wearing a BANNISTER SHOE.

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—SOLE AGENTS.—

Are You Interested in Novelties?

We Have Just Opened a Few.

ODORLESS FRY PAN—Made of cast iron, with a cover which works automatically.

DUSTLESS FLOOR BRUSH—Sweeps clean without raising any dust.

NEW DOVER EGG-BEATER—Has an extra wheel which makes it work easier and last much longer than the ordinary "Dover" and does not cost any more.

NEVER BREAK GARDEN TROWELS—This is no lie. Price is 25 cts.

Our new stock of BLUE FLAME WICKLESS OIL STOVES has arrived at last, all sizes and they are beauties. Don't be alarmed about the scarcity of kerosene oil; the market will be glutted in a few days and we will see that you get enough in the mean time to use with the new stove.

OUR CROCKERY, GLASSWARE, TABLE SILVER, CUTLERY AND LAMP DEPARTMENTS are more complete than ever, and we have plenty of goods on the way.

A neat DINNER SET for $7.90, and ENGRAVED WATER GLASSES for 50 cts. per dozen ought to encourage people to commence housekeeping.

Do you know that we have a COMPLETE REPAIR DEPARTMENT, where you can get your stove fixed, your lamps put in order, crockery mended, lawn mower overhauled, and hose repaired?

We are the SOLE AGENTS on the Hawaiian Islands for "JEWEL" STOVES for wood or coal, "STANDARD" WICKLESS BLUE FLAME OIL STOVES, and "GURNEY" CLEANABLE REFRIGERATORS.

*****

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Crockery, Glass and House Furnishing Goods.

"FOR THE BLOOD IS THE LIFE."

Clarke's Blood Mixture

THE WORLD-FAMED BLOOD PURIFIER AND RESTORER

IS WARRANTED TO CLEAR THE BLOOD from all impurities from whatever cause arising.

For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, Blackheads, Pimples, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent cure. It

Cures Old Sores.
Cures Sores on the Neck.
Cures Sore Legs.
Cures Blackhead or Pimples on the Face
Cures Scurvy.
Cures Ulcers.
Cures Blood and Skin Diseases.
Cures Glandular Swellings.
Clears the Blood from all Impure Matter,
From whatsoever cause arising.

It is a real specific for Gout and Rheumatic pains
It removes the cause from the Blood and Bones

As this Mixture is pleasant to the taste, and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

THOUSANDS OF TESTIMONIALS OF WONDERFUL CURES

FROM ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

Clarke's Blood Mixture is sold in bottles 2s. 9d. each, and in cases containing six times the quantity, 11s.—sufficient to effect a permanent cure in the great majority of long-standing cases—BY ALL CHEMIST and PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS throughout the world. Proprietors, THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY, Lincoln, England. Trade Mark—"BLOOD MIXTURE."

CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE.

CAUTION.—Purchasers of Clarke's Blood Mixture should see that they get the genuine article. Worthless imitations and substitutes are sometimes palmed off by unprincipled vendors. The words "Lincoln and Midland Counties Drug Company, Lincoln, England," are engraved on the Government Stamp, and "Clarke's World Famed Blood Mixture," blown in the bottle WITHOUT WHICH NONE ARE GENUINE.

Castle & Cooke, Ltd.

HONOLULU.

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SUGAR FACTORS.

—AGENTS FOR—

The Ewa Plantation Co.
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The George F. Blake Steam Pumps.
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The New England Mutual Life Insurance Co. of Boston.
The Aetna Fire Insurance Co. of Hartford, Conn.
The Alliance Assurance Co. of London.

THE NEWS FROM MAUI

Death of Miss English By Plague.

DETAILS OF KIHEI CASE

District Quarantine--Rats Have the Disease--Camp Wood--General News Items.

KAHULUI (Maui), February 28, 1900.—One more death from bubonic plague is recorded in Kahului. Julia English, Tahitian, aged about 45, and a sister of the local pilot, succumbed to the disease on the night of Sunday last. The deceased had for years been subject to internal hemorrhages and on the 19th instant was forced to take to her bed. Dr. Armitage of Wailuku attended her but up to her death observed no suspicious signs and treated her for malarial fever. On last Sunday however she sank rapidly and died as recorded. Dr. Garvin conducted an autopsy early on Monday morning and discovered undoubted evidence that the disease was plague. Bob English's house situated about 250 yards mauka of the site of the Chinatown fire, was at once placed under guard and the whole of the occupants removed at once to the detention camp (Camp Wood) where they will remain for the regulation period. The remains of the deceased woman were cremated at midnight of the 26th inst. and at about noon on Tuesday the house and outbuildings were destroyed by fire. Bob English had a few pet sheep and a number of pigeons but all were destroyed, even his old favorite dog was not permitted to leave the infected premises but suffered death by bullet together with the sheep. The last victim to the plague was a close friend of Mrs. Ah Ming, whose husband died from the disease and was considered the most clear case on record. She was a guest of the Ah Mings at the Chinese New Year celebrations and exchanged visits with them up to the time of the quarantine and destruction of Chinatown when of course all social intercourse between them was suddenly stopped.

The Rats Have Plague.

The quarantine regulations of Kahului are most rigidly enforced. Kahului store is closed and together with the manager's house and family maintained in strict quarantine. The reason is because two dead rats were discovered in the store last Sunday and were examined for plague bacilli by Dr. Garvin. In one of the rodents the plague bacilli were discovered in strong force, and in view of the enormous supply trade conducted by the store, it was considered advisable to suspend all business for a time. The closing of the store is a source of considerable inconvenience, as all supplies must now be drawn from Wailuku, Spreckelsville and Paia, and as none of these stores are exceptionally well stocked, the condition of Kahului can be appreciated.

A Suspicious Case.

A rather suspicious case is reported from Kihei plantation. A young Japanese woman died on Monday night under circumstances sufficient to warrant an autopsy. Dr. Garvin was unable to find any bacilli in the several slides treated but discovered in the heart and spleen conditions in every way resembling those met with in genuine plague victims and considers the case suspicious.

All through freight from abroad is landed on the old wharf here and carried through by train. The railroad is barricaded by barbed wire fences throughout the town and men are stationed at all the gates at the crossings.

Shipping is Lively.

The various sugar plantations are busy shipping their products and despite the fact that the majority of the regular hands are in quarantine and that Japanese help from the plantations is employed, the Railroad company is making good headway with the shipping. The Centennial is being rapidly freighted and as soon as she receives a full cargo will sail for San Francisco. The Cleveland arrived from San Francisco with a full cargo on Monday and anchored outside till Tuesday morning when she sailed for Kihei where she will discharge. The vessels remaining in port are the S. S. Centennial, ship Antiope, bark Chehalis, schooners Novelty and Helen N. Kimball. The Claudine got away for Hana yesterday morning.

Camp Wood a Model.

Camp Wood under A. L. C. Atkinson and Hay Wodehouse, runs the drill shed camp very close for first honors in the race for cleanliness and excellence of organization. The camp is situated in a most healthful position about ½ mile back of the town of Kahului. The sandy soil quickly absorbs all moisture and the fresh sea breezes throughout the entire day and night makes the site an ideal one, not necessarily for a quarantine camp, but as a residence district.

The five cottages which house 346 regulars, are within a high board enclosure wherein is also the "executive" building and quarters for the officers and guards. Hawaiian, American, British, Chinese and Japanese flags are set upon tall flagpoles at all points of the camp and wrestling, swings and sports of all kinds are provided for the inmates. The whole camp assumes the appearance of a holiday fair. Everybody seems pleased and no complaints are on record. The only trouble will be encountered when their time is up and they will be requested to hustle for themselves. The food is fresh daily and the utensils for preparing it are as clean as possible. The superintendents are kept busy rounding up food from different points of Maui and find the task of providing for these all 400 people by no means a light one.

District Quarantine.

WAILUKU, Maui, Feb. 28, 1900.—Hana people have a line of guards along every road in their district. No one is allowed to move about or pass along the thoroughfares without first giving a strict account of their movements and identifying themselves to the satisfaction of the guards.

Hana and Lahaina people are making their quarantine regulations more and more strict against the rest of Maui, and they are right in so doing.

Notes of the Plague.

The old shooting range of Kahului is being used as a morgue.

The appraisers of the goods and buildings of burned Chinatown valued the whole at about $26,000.

The heavy rain of the 15th so flooded the old (race track) detention camp that next day Messrs. Garvin and Atkinson immediately ordered the lumber and constructed a new camp to the windward of the site of the Kahului shooting range, near the road.

It is reported that the old race track detention camp will not be entirely destroyed by fire, but only the part occupied by the Chinaman who died on the 19th ultimo. The rest of the premises is to be thoroughly disinfected and returned to the Maui Racing Association.

On Friday, the 23d, four houses were burned in Kahului in the vicinity of the burned district. They were the quarters of fifty or sixty Kahului railroad employes, mostly Japanese. These people had been placed in the new detention camp the night previous, the 23d. The people in the detention camp now number nearly 300.

Steamer Communication.

Alexander & Baldwin have the steamers Centennial and Cleveland under contract. This looks like the realization of the plan that they have been considering for a year past—that of having steam communication between Kahului and San Francisco twice a month.

All honor is due to the so-called Alexander & Baldwin stores of Maui for maintaining ordinary prices of staple articles during the plague epidemic. The stores in question are the Kahului store, the Paia plantation store, the Haiku Sugar Co.'s store at Hamakuapoko, the Spreckelsville store, and the Kihei plantation store. The prices prevailing last week at one of the stores and presumably at all the others were as follows: Flour (No. 1), at $1.20 a bag, $4.50 a barrel; Hawaiian rice, $7; Louisiana rice, $5; kerosene oil, $2.75 a case; barley, $1.25; bran, 90 cents; etc.

District Inspection.

During Saturday and Sunday, the 24th and 25th, the whole of Makawao district was inspected and given a clean bill of health. Not a suspicious case was discovered, and if this state of affairs continues the schools of the district will re-open, after a discontinuance of three weeks, on Monday, the 26th.

The inspection of the Kula region was made Saturday, the 24th, under the direction of Louis von Tempsky of the Health Committee. During the same day an inspection was made under charge of C. H. Dickey, from Kokomo to Halehaku. On Sunday, the 25th, another house-to-house visit was made from Halehaku through Huela, Kailua to Keanae by a company of citizens under the lead of D. C. Lindsay of the Health Committee and C. H. Dickey.

All the plantations are and have been strictly enforcing their quarantine regulations, and daily house-to-house inspections. On Spreckelsville plantation each house of every camp is inspected twice a day, so that the concealing of any case of sickness or death is almost impossible.

Various News Items.

Weather—Pleasant, with trade-winds.

Weather—Cool and delightful; no rain for more than a week.

The Centennial arrived in Kahului this morning, having left Hana at 2 a. m. She brought fourteen bags of mail for Wailuku and Makawao.

It is Hay Wodehouse, who is assisting A. L. C. Atkinson at the detention camp, not "Ray" or "Henry," as several newspapers have it.

On the 27th seventeen Makawao ladies met at the house of Mrs. D. C. Lindsay, Paia, and held a "sewing bee" for the benefit of the inmates of the Kahului detention camp.

A fine piece of scenery was Haleakala's summit yesterday morning, the 26th. A light mantle of snow covered the three highest peaks and spread along the ridge toward Kaupo.

Kahului harbor is full of vessels, and the Custom house officers have more than they can do. Collector E. H. Bailey is at Kihei today looking after the steamer Cleveland, and J. L. Zumwalt, as port surveyor and quarantine officer of Kahului, is "rushed" with work.

FROM H. P. BALDWIN.

The Details of the Suspicious Case At Kihei.

HAIKU, Maui, March 1.—Since Chinatown was burned in Kahului we have had but one case in Kahului, and that was Bob English's (pilot) sister, who died last Sunday night. Bob English's family has been removed to quarantine corralled off by itself. In the quarantine camp there have been no cases, except the one Chinaman, who died after the people were sent to quarantine. The prospect is that they will all, except Bob English's family, be discharged next Monday.

A woman died rather suddenly at Kihei at camp 2; that is to say, at the deep well pumps, about two miles from the landing. Dr. Winslow had called her sickness malarial fever, but she died so suddenly that they considered it wise to send the body to the morgue at Kahului. There was no external evidence, however, of plague, and the post-mortem gave such slight evidence of plague that Dr. Garvin said he could not pronounce it plague, although there were some suspicious conditions. I told Pogue that it was wise to act as though it were plague, and burn the house and all their belongings, and to remove them to a safe distance from the camp, and to keep their house under guard. The house was burned this morning. I have sent Pogue a lot of rat poison and he will start in at once to poison right and left. He is having his camp 2, which, as will be remembered, was a camp of small houses for married people, raided for rats this morning, and everything in all the houses taken out for a good airing. This is an excellent and wise precaution. I trust that it was not a case of plague at Kihei, but we have taken the steps that we have, as it is too important a matter to take any chances.

The man and his wife (who died) came with an immigrant lot fully three months ago, and both man and wife have worked steadily on the plantation, so that it would seem to be impossible that they brought it with them. They have lived some distance from the landing, as is known, and they kept pretty steadily at work. About two weeks ago the woman's brother-in-law was taken sick with malaria, and she stayed home to nurse him. He recovered, and then she was taken sick. Her temperature did not rise materially until the afternoon before she died, when it went up to 103½, and the next morning she died at 5 o'clock. The suddenness of the rise of temperature and death was the only thing that aroused suspicion. The plantation is under quarantine and the camp is under quarantine by itself, and every precaution taken to stamp it out if it should be proved to be plague.

FROM SPRECKELSVILLE.

News of the District—Facts About New Mill.

SPRECKELSVILLE (Maui), March 1, 1900.—Plague scares, fortunately false alarms, are the order of the day here, and the officials are kept busy tracing them out. Two or three deaths having lately taken place amongst the Japanese at Kihei and this place, it has been thought best to take the bodies to Kahului, so that Dr. Garvin might examine and pass upon them. So far the verdict has been "no plague;" but there is much anxiety, for the neighborhood has a very large Asiatic population, and, once the pest gained a hold in the plantation camps, the consequences would be serious indeed.

The plantation railroad has been extended to Kihei and the last steamer from the Coast to arrive at Kahului has been moved round to the other side of the island, where she is being discharged. She will likely also take on her cargo of sugar at that port, should present conditions continue.

A crusade against rats is being vigorously carried on, and a miniature state of siege is in existence all over the island. Indeed Nahiku has carried it so far that people have even asked their permission before telephoning to them, lest maybe they should be under the fear of catching infection by electric currents. Owing to the strict quarantine rice is said to be $13 a bag at Nahiku.

SPRECKELSVILLE (Maui), February 26, 1900.—The contract for the new mill-buildings has been let to Messrs. Milliken Bros. of New York, who have become famous for large iron and steel structures of all kinds. This will be an extensive undertaking and as the material will come round the horn, and will not reach Kahului before the 1st of the new year, it will be midsummer 1901 before it is all erected.

The mill machinery is not yet ordered, but various tenders from the most noted manufacturers in the United States are under consideration; and a decision will, no doubt, be reached within this next few months.

A mill capable of turning out five hundred tons of sugar in twenty-four hours is such a mammoth enterprise that all previous figures have to be set aside and a new set of computations made. The new mill site is near the center of the plantation, and excavation for foundations, etc., is already in progress. The railroad has also been extended to it. The place selected has, besides being centrally located, another great advantage over the old site, in that the elevation is such that all the waste water from the mill, which is quite a large stream, can be used for irrigation on the lower fields. This is a great defect at the old mill, as that is so situated that all the water from it runs direct to the sea. But, besides the water waste, the rich fertilizing ingredients with which the mill-stream is charged and the waste molasses, etc., all share the same fate. Where the rainfall is so light that nearly every gallon of water used has to be either pumped, or brought from long distances by ditches and flumes, this waste of water is quite a serious loss; and the consequent gain by the new arrangement will go far towards paying interest on the capital about to be expended.

DONATIONS FROM MAKAWELI

Relief Sent for Plague Sufferers in Honolulu.

Nearly a thousand dollars in cash has been subscribed by residents of the Makaweli plantation on Kauai for the relief of Japanese, Chinese and Hawaiian sufferers by the plague. C. T. Morrison, manager of the Hawaiian Sugar Company, sends the following list of donations:

Cash.—Collected by Ah Loy from Chinese on Makaweli plantation and in Hanapepe valley and sent to the Chinese Consul, $443.75.

Collected by Mr. and Mrs. Mohara from Japanese on Makaweli plantation and in Hanapepe valley and from Wahiawa, sent to Japanese Consul, $92.70.

Collected by Mr. B. Kamatzu from Japanese on Makaweli plantation and sent to Japanese Consul, $158.50.

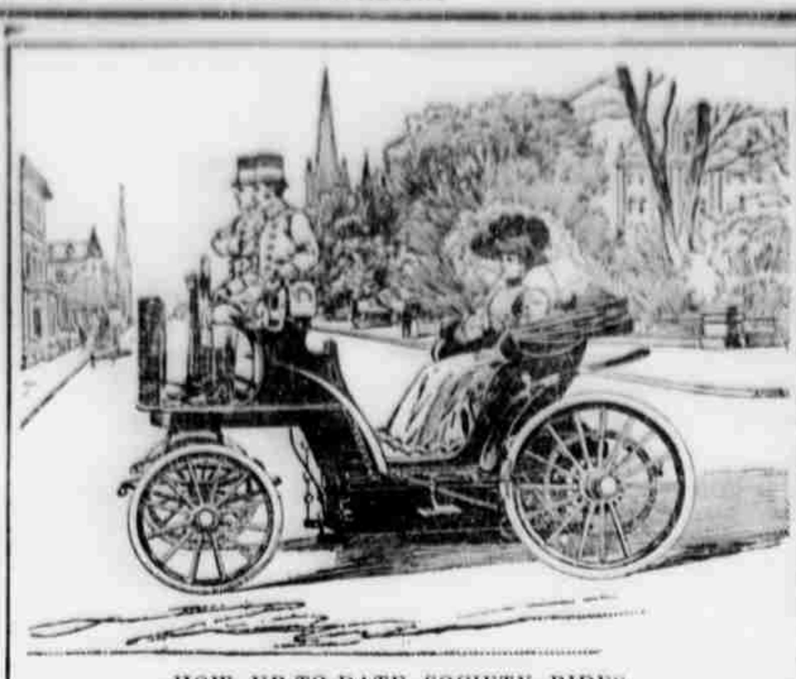
Collected from foreigners on Makaweli plantation for Hawaiians and sent to Mr. J. P. Cooke, $92.00.

Donated by Mrs. H. S. Robinson, Mrs. J. Gay, Mr. and Mrs. A. Robinson and Miss Gay, sent to Mr. J. P. Cooke, $200.00.

Clothing.—Collected by Mrs. Mohara from Japanese, 320 pieces.

Collected by Mr. B. Kamatzu from Japanese, 86 pieces.

Donated by Makaweli Plantation store: denim, 53½ yards; unbleached muslin, 53 yards; cheesecloth, 64 yards; calico prints, 270 yards; thread spools, 2 dozen; sent to the Japanese Ladies Relief Society.



HOW UP-TO-DATE SOCIETY RIDES.

Modish people in New York showed unusual interest in this year's bicycle show because of its automobile feature. The display of the horseless carriage at Madison Square Garden was certainly attractive. The vehicles ranged from the heavy truck to the light, handsome and sporty turnout built for the lady whose husband or papa has a large bank account. Manufacturers' representatives, in full dress, explained and exploited their goods to men wearing high hats and women in tailor-made suits and rich furs. The bicycle was by no means neglected, but its votaries presented a more democratic appearance. There are some swell turnouts in the automobile line in New York, but the coming summer will undoubtedly see the number greatly increased.

BEATRICE BEAN.

The Woman Who Smuggled Herself on a Transport.

A stray and belated copy of the Tribune of Manila has brought information of a newspaper woman whose romantic experiences are remembered here:

Miss Beatrice Bean, an up-to-date newspaper woman, who represents the San Francisco Call, arrived in this port on board the City of Para last Friday under most peculiar circumstances, which are most fully described below: Beatrice Bean, disguised as a man, applied for work to the captain of the City of Para previous to the departure of that ship for the Philippines. The captain was attracted by her bright, vivacious manner, and gave her employment as his cabin boy. Four days out from San Francisco Miss Bean acknowledged her sex to the captain, who ordered her to be immediately placed in confinement in one of the ladies' toilet rooms. When the vessel arrived at Honolulu she was taken off the ship under guard. Two hours previous to the sailing of the City of Para from Honolulu Miss Bean smuggled herself on board and mixed with the passengers, once more disguised in masculine clothing. Her presence on board was discovered, and she was again placed under arrest with a guard and officer in charge of her.

PLAGUE AT NOUMEA.

Englishman Catches It From an Infected Flea.

SYDNEY, Feb. 3.—Private letters from Noumea speak of the stringent measures being taken to stamp out the plague. Rats are held chiefly responsible for the spread of the disease. Over 200 rodents in one consignment of rice were killed, and 250 tons of rice thrown into the sea. Lime-water and disinfectants are instrumental in checking the disease. In one case, while a young Englishman was killing a rat, a flea off the animal bit him, and bubonic formed and spread through the system.

CHRONIC DIARRHOEA CURED.

My mother suffered with chronic diarrhoea for several months. She was attended by two physicians who at last pronounced her case hopeless. She procured one 25-cent bottle of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy, and five doses gave her permanent relief. I take pleasure in recommending it as the best on the market.—Mrs. F. E. Watson, Aiken, Ala. Sold by all druggists and dealers; Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for H. I.

The ship John McDonald arrived in Hilo February 28, seven days from this port.

WHAT HONOLULU PEOPLE

Say About Doan's Backache Kidney Pills is Good Proof for Honolulu People.

When we see it ourselves—
When our own ears hear it—
When our own neighbors tell it—
When our friends endorse it—
No better evidence can be had.

It's not what people say in America,

Or distant mutterings from Australia,

But, it's Honolulu talk by Honolulu people.

There is no proof like home proof.

Can you believe your neighbors?

Read this statement made by a citizen:

Mrs. Grace Dodd of 524 Young street, this city, informs us: "My sufferings were of a complicated nature; I had enlargement of the liver according to the doctors' diagnosis, and besides this was troubled with severe pains in the right side, and a lame back. I had these backache pains for two years, and so severe were they at times that they prevented me from sleeping. All the medicines I tried were of no avail until I got some of Doan's Backache Kidney Pills at the Hollister Drug Co.'s store, and used them. The benefit obtained was wonderful; the backache was entirely relieved and I cannot be too grateful for this since I now enjoy good sleep—one of the chief of Nature's blessings."

It is important to get the same medicine which helped Mrs. Dodd, DOAN'S BACKACHE KIDNEY PILLS. Therefore ask for Doan's Backache Kidney Pills.

Doan's Backache Kidney Pills are sold by all chemists and storekeepers at 50 cents per box, six boxes $2.50, or will be mailed on receipt of price by the Hollister Drug Co., Honolulu, wholesale agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

Wilcox Coming Home.

Princess Theresa Wilcox says that her husband, Robert W. Wilcox, is journeying homeward and unless he is called back to Washington for further important conferences relative to the Governorship, he will arrive in Honolulu March 14th. Several grand luaus will be given "in honor of the brilliant record he has made for himself before the national Congress."

Mrs. Noah Kauhane.

Mrs. Noah Kauhane, the only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Kaulukou, died at her residence, Kalihi, yesterday after a short illness. She was 23 years of age and had been married several years. A husband and four children survive the deceased.

—J. H. & CO.——J. H. & CO.—

The best at the lowest price at HOPP'S.

The Best Results

In Furniture buying are obtainable from the house that buys at the closest market—buys only such Goods as are dependable—whose wearing qualities are known. One chair may be dear at Two Dollars, while another be considered a bargain at Four Dollars. The latter is what we call "dependable."

We have in stock

BedroomSets
Parlor Chairs
Box Couches,

that may be relied upon as being the best to be had for the money. In other words they are Goods of "known wear."

COOL WICKER FURNITURE

is just the article for verandas, bed, and sitting room. See our display just on hand.

Our Repair Department

Is turning out work that is a revelation to our patrons.

J. HOPP & CO.

Leading Furniture Dealers.

KING AND BETHEL STS.

—J. H. & CO.——J. H. & CO.—

Metropolitan Meat Company

NO. 507 KING ST.
HONOLULU, H. I.

Shipping and Family Butchers.

NAVY CONTRACTORS.

G. J. WALLER, Manager.

Highest Market Rates paid for Hides, Skins and Tallow.

Purveyors to Oceanic and Pacific Mail Steamship Companies.

Just Arrived

FROM NEW YORK AND ENGLAND

Ex Nuuanu, Conway Castle, County of Merioneth, Poseidon, and Kainsawns.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO

Ex Mauna Ala, Santiago, S. S. Australia and other vessels.

Large Line Plumbing Goods,

Hardware in all Lines, House Furnishing Goods,
Haviland Ware, Lubricating Oils, Gasoline
and Distillate, Mechanics' Tools, Cordage, Nails,

And general assortment of goods in great variety.

Pacific Hardware Company

LIMITED.

Hawaiian Gazette.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS

WALTER G. SMITH - - EDITOR.

TUESDAY, : : : : : MARCH 6, 1900.

AT THE SEAT OF WAR.

The surrender of Cronje, while a highly important event, does not, except in the person of that brave commander, materially reduce the Boer fighting strength. When his retreat began General Cronje had 7000 men. The number that surrendered is variously estimated at from 3000 to 4000, leaving from 3000 to 4000 unaccounted for. Some of these were killed and wounded but it appears that a large force got through French's lines and made its way towards Bloemfontein where 30,000 Boers are said to be assembling behind a great system of forts to await the arrival of Roberts with the 45,000 men and 110 guns that brought Cronje's little band of burghers to grief.

The Free State capital promises to be a place of protracted fighting. Its forts are strong and well-mounted; the city itself is amply provisioned and its garrison will be large. The chances are that the British will have to besiege it, but they can do this and, out of their grand army of 213,000 men and 410 guns detach enough men to drive the outlying Boer soldiers into their forts. The rest will be a matter of siege and eventual triumph.

We cannot see that the war is very near its end but all fear of further British humiliations is practically over providing Europe does not interfere. Cronje's capture, however, makes the latter contingency more and more remote.

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INTER-ISLAND MAIL.

Owing to retrenchment the Postoffice, as well as the Custom House, is getting short of men, and when the Postoffice finds itself in that condition the public soon has reason to complain.

Early yesterday morning the Alice Kimball came in from Maui with the mail. It was 1 o'clock in the afternoon before the Postoffice was able to take official cognizance of the matter, and then the mail was sent over to Quarantine Island to be fumigated. Up to a late hour last night it had not made its appearance in the Postoffice boxes.

At this writing no one in Honolulu knows but that important public matters, possibly appertaining to the plague, are covered by the quarantined mail. If the Postoffice had been able to attend to the Maui letters promptly in the morning they might have been out of quarantine by late afternoon. Perhaps when the mail finally comes to hand the Health authorities will regret the delay and the people of Maui more than they.

Would it not be well in these days of plague to consider the prompt delivery of the inter-island mails as a public matter of urgency—one closely connected with the safeguarding of the public health? If so, then it would be in order to ask the Council of State to make an appropriation for it.

Certainly some way should be found to expedite the inter-island postal delivery.

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ASIATIC FOODSTUFFS.

If fear of making the Asiatics of these Islands sick by "depriving them of their accustomed food" is the reason why suspected Oriental provender is not to be condemned and burned, we invite the Board of Health to consider these facts:

(I) That the foods which may contain the germs of plague and which it is proposed to destroy are not the staples, but the luxuries. Asiatics can live without the latter as well as foreigners do without their own choice tidbits. While rice, tea and vegetables are to be had, with occasionally a little fish, beef, poultry and pork, the Asiatics will not suffer. They can wait awhile for bamboo sprouts and imported bird's nests without coming to any harm.

(II) Thousands of Chinese and Japanese coolies employed on the ranches and railroads of California, Oregon, Washington, Idaho, Nevada, Utah and Arizona do not eat Oriental food from one year's end to the other —and they keep as good an average of health as white people do.

(III) Chinese and Japanese coolies employed in the kitchens and yards of Honolulu and in those of a hundred cities and a thousand towns and villages of the Mainland make three meals a day of foreign food, and thrive on them. They do not go to pieces on the diet of the ordinary household, and, in fact, seem to prefer it to the fare they were accustomed to eat in their own countries.

(IV) Japanese and Chinese students at Eastern American and European schools do not taste their native dishes during the years when they are getting their educations. They eat what the white people do, and build up on it mentally and physically. Why should the effect of a similar regimen, adhered to for a few weeks or months, be necessarily harmful to their compatriots here?

There is absolutely nothing in the idea that the Asiatics will sicken and die for want of their fancy groceries; but there is a great deal in the suspicion that they will, under present circumstances in Hawaii, sicken and die because of them.

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A CHANGE FOR THE WORSE.

It is to be hoped that the Conference Committee of the Senate and House will see the unwisdom, as the Senate Committee on Territories did not, of removing from the Cullom Bill the clause which makes the Hawaiian courts the judges of elections to the Territorial Legislature, and vests that responsibility in the Legislature itself.

The reference of such matters to the Judiciary has been the rule in Hawaii since 1887 and is acceptable, we believe, to all classes. Prior to 1887 disputed elections to the Legislature were nearly always settled on a partisan basis. It mattered nothing if a candidate had been elected and could prove it, for if his appeal went before a Legislature composed of his political antagonists he usually lost his seat. Perhaps it would be safe to say that he invariably lost it. At any rate, scandals were so common that the law was changed, making the Supreme Court the judge of elections, and since then there has been no trouble. Elections since 1887 have been fair, and it is highly desirable that they should remain so.

The system having worked well here, being supported as it is by all classes, and having justified itself in the English colonies, why should it not be retained? If it is not "American" it had better be, for anything calculated, by sober and lawful process, to do away with such scandalous perversions of justice toward elected officials as that shown by the Democratic Kentucky Legislature now in session, is surely an aid to good government.

It is not too much to ask of Congress that it leave intact the time-tried safeguards Hawaii has erected around the purity of its elections and not try to supplant them with a system which could not work well here and does not always secure fair play on the Mainland.

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COL. MILLS AND THE PLAGUE.

The Boston Transcript of February 16th publishes a letter from Honolulu in which the following passage occurs:

> An American here who gave his services in fighting the plague and who had charge of a large section of the infected district says: "I was very much surprised by an article in one of the San Francisco papers, which stated that all the scientific work done in fighting the plague here was through the United States Army Corps located in this city. As a matter of fact, the small portion of the United States Army located here has not made itself particularly popular, because since the disease broke out it has established a rigid quarantine around its own camp and absolutely refused to aid the community even in guarding some of the outlying passes through the valleys, and it was not until the day that Chinatown was burned that Colonel Mills, the commanding officer, allowed a few of his precious soldiers to guard the Kawaiahao Church grounds, where we had to take between two and three thousand of people from Chinatown."

This criticism of Colonel Mills, while perhaps not intentionally unjust, deserves a few words of correction and rebuke. The laws of the United States, enacted, we believe, when the Democrats first got control of Congress after the Civil War, prohibit the use of Federal troops for the maintenance of order in municipalities or in the furtherance of municipal concerns, the exceptions being when insurrection against the authority of the United States, invasion or riots are imminent or in progress and only, in the latter case, at the call of the civil authorities. On January 20th Colonel Mills kept his men in camp until he received a message from President Dole asking him to bring them to the neighborhood of the fire while the Asiatic population was being moved. It was feared at the time that there might be an Oriental outbreak. Strictly speaking, Colonel Mills, on seeing the city well out of that danger, should have withdrawn his men, but he was courteous enough to let them stay at Kawaiahao two or three days on guard duty. It is a poor recompense for that service to sneer at his "precious soldiers" and speak of the military establishment as "unpopular."

So far as quarantining his own camp and refusing to let his men do the outpost work of the Board of Health are concerned, Colonel Mills did precisely what his duty required. Had he denied his camp the immunities of quarantine and let his men do sanitary patrol work for the Republic or the city, he would probably have been court-martialed.

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Senator Tillman attacks the Hawaiian Bill on the novel ground that it gives the Island whites protection not vouchsafed to the people of the South. If Senator Tillman believes such a safeguard essential to good government in his own section one might suppose that he would not try to deprive another section of its benefits. No statesman would. But the act seems natural enough for Tillman.

IN DEFENCE OF THE TROPICS.

The Boston Herald, whose habit of jumping at conclusions about everything beyond the borders of New England we have remarked before, now declares against giving Territorial dignity to the new island possessions of the United States on the ground that the tropical climate is such as to practically exclude white men from residence, thus leaving the grave business of American government in the hands of natives.

What does the Boston Herald know or want to know about distant climates? It is true that summers are cooler at San Diego, in the southwestern corner of the United States' Mainland than they are in the northeastern corner of Maine—yet an affidavit of the Weather Bureau would not make the editor of the Boston Herald comprehend and remember that important fact. We know this because it has been tried. It is also true that the winters of Juneau, Alaska, are milder than those of Boston—yet the Herald probably never heard of that fact, and would not believe it anyway. So far as the climates of tradewind tropical islands go, white people born under them are not only as successful business men as their cousins of the North Temperate zone, but their sons and grandsons take scholastic and athletic honors in American universities. Probably the editor of the Herald has seen proofs of this statement a score of times and in a score of ways, for they have appeared often enough in print, but he never condescends to let them get between his bigoted provincialism and the receptivity of his readers.

Nevertheless we should like to ask the Herald a few questions. One is whether the political and commercial activities of the white men of Hawaii prove them to have degenerated from the parent stock, and if so in what way? How is it that the Dutch have thrived so well in Java? What signs of degeneracy are there among the English of India, taking Lord Roberts and Rudyard Kipling as types of men who were born there? Has the Latin race gained or lost ground by its migration to the tropical and semi-tropical regions of America? Is it not more virile there than it is at home? Why has the death rate among British regiments in India steadily decreased as their acclimation progressed? Why is it that the birth rate among the French of Algeria exceeds that of France itself while the rate of longevity is normal?

We should like to get an intelligent answer to these questions from the Herald, but can hardly entertain the hope that its editor will do anything else than choose instead to keep on printing the absurdities which he takes for granted.

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Some time ago Bob Wilcox wrote back, with almost human intelligence, that there was no chance to restore the Queen. It is a pity his opinion about the Governorship should be so much less convincing.

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Governor Cecil Brown is the latest mention in the political chronicles. Gentlemen who have not yet been spoken of for Governor can easily arrange the matter by booking for the Coast and letting it be known that they have private business at Washington.

◆

The case of Mr. Levy, assuming it to be plague, is very regrettable, but it seems to have been the logical result of that immunity from the torch which the Hotel stables so long enjoyed. The Levy case emphasizes the need of the severe but safe policy expressed in the dictum: "When in doubt, burn the house."

◆

Today is the first anniversary of the death of Princess Kaiulani, than whom no member of the late Hawaiian dynasty better deserved a long life and a happy one. The story of this young girl, reared in expectation of a throne and deprived of it by no fault of her own; nurtured with most loving care and yet dying on the brink of womanhood, is full of the kind of pathos which lives in history, song and romance.

◆

The sympathy of the people of Honolulu and Hawaii will be with Senator Henry Waterhouse and his family in their sad affliction. The news of the death of a son who was away on his wedding journey and who, so far as his father knew before yesterday's steamer arrived, was enjoying European travel, came like a bolt from the blue. To the father and the widow words can give small consolation at this time, though the widespread sympathy they stand for may help the suffering ones to bear their burden.

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The cleaning of the town has had an important effect on the general health. February showed a death rate of 26.96 per thousand, which has been exceeded in months when no pestilence prevailed. In January there were sixteen deaths from fevers; last month there were but four. The plague deaths fell to nine. Except for consumption, which carried away sixteen people, all the ordinary prevailing diseases had fewer victims to show than is commonly the case at this time of year.

GEN. CRONJE'S ARMY LAYS DOWN ITS ARMS

(Continued from Page 1.)

at Netley hospital, to give vent to their delight.

The Queen, who was looking remarkably well, showed evident signs of deep satisfaction, smiling continually, bowing in response to the congratulatory cheers greeting her on all sides. Her Majesty took quantities of flowers to distribute to the wounded.

All the garrison towns and naval ports received the news with the liveliest satisfaction, soldiers and sailors vieing with each other in displays of delight.

A letter has been received from a man in the First Dragoons now in South Africa confirming the report that a supply transport reached Ladysmith during the engagement at Spion Kop. He says the Dragoons were the escort of the transport, which was seven miles long, and adds: "That is why Buller engaged the enemy at Spion Kop. Old Buller knows what he is doing and all are willing to follow him in spite of his reverses."

Apathetic London.

LONDON, Feb. 27.—(Afternoon Service.)—No one who did not know of General Cronje's surrender would suspect from the appearance of the town that London was today celebrating the chief victory of the war.

Not a flag is flying and in front of the places where bulletins are displayed to the public scarcely more than a dozen people stop at a time to read the news. Outside of the War Office there is the same absence of enthusiasm, which is due doubtless to the drizzling rain.

In the War Office lobbies when a clerk posted the news of the surrender quite a crowd was waiting, and here the tidings were hailed with considerable enthusiasm and in an incredibly short space of time, the news had spread to all parts of London. At the Mansion House when the news was posted it was received with great excitement by the crowds of business men hurrying to their offices and cries of "Bravo Roberts!" and "Majuba!" were heard.

The Lord Mayor of London said to the correspondent of the Associated Press that while the surrender of General Cronje was a foregone conclusion the news was received with a great sense of relief and the result of the capitulation, he thought, would be the rapid conclusion of hostilities.

At the Stock Exchange there was much excitement and cheering, but this quickly subsided when the House opened. Stocks opened with an upward tendency, but no material improvement in prices and consols strangely were slightly weaker.

News From Mafeking.

NEW YORK, Feb. 27.—(Afternoon Service.)—A dispatch to the World from Mafeking, Bechuanaland, February 16th, by native runner to Gaberones, says: All are well here. A dance was interrupted on Sunday, February 11th, by an alarm sounded announcing that the Boers intended to attack the town. There was some heavy firing by the Boers, but it was not pushed home.

The next day, Monday, February 12th, Captain Girdwood (A. S. Kirkwood), lately of the Third Royal Irish Rifles, was mortally wounded. He was universally held in high regard.

There was heavy night firing on Tuesday, the 13th, and Wednesday, the 14th.

"Creaky" (apparently the nickname of a Boer siege gun) was dismantled at nightfall on the 14th and had disappeared on the morning of the 15th, Thursday, but during the day turned up five miles west of Mafeking and began shelling the town at noon, the range at that distance being as favorable for her as that from her previous position, while she is inaccessible at present to the gradual advance of the British garrison (by running trenches.) The last advance made the Boers uneasy.

There was firing all Thursday night. It was a pretty sight, but too much of that sort of thing palls upon one.

Today, the 16th, bullets have been falling everywhere and very viciously. The British guns occasionally stir up such a response.

Boers Prepare for Battle.

LONDON, Feb. 27, 4:20 a. m.—The Boers are assembling an army near Bloemfontein with which to dispute the invasion of Lord Roberts. This intelligence comes from Pretoria by way of Lourenzo Marques. The commandos are described as "hastening from all quarters of the two republics." No estimate is made of their numbers, but the withdrawal of the Boers from most of the places where they have been in contact with the British, except the district near Ladysmith, may raise the resisting force to 30,000 men. This figure assumes that the Boers have between 60,000 and 70,000 men in the field. The gathering of this army across the path of Lord Roberts gives significance to General Cronje's steadfast defense. He has engaged the corps of Lord Roberts for ten days now, and whether he is relieved or not he has given time for the dispersed Boer factions to get together and prepare positions to receive the British advance when Cronje is overcome and Lord Roberts moves forward.

It is difficult to conceive that the Boers are strong enough to take the offensive and to rescue General Cronje from his precarious situation.

The War Office had nothing after midnight to indicate his collapse, and he may hold out for a few days. The correspondents seem to have no exact information respecting his resources. Some say he has plenty of food, but is short of ammunition. Others assert that he abandoned his food supplies but kept abundant supplies of cartridges.

Buller's Advance Stoutly Contested.

NEW YORK, Feb. 26.—The Sun has the following from Colenso Camp, dated February 24, 2:10 p. m.: Hard fighting has now been going on night and day for ten days, and in that time the British have gained a few miles in the advance toward Ladysmith.

Every hill in this part of the country has been strongly intrenched and is stubbornly held by the Boers. Every yard of the British advance is hotly contested.

Up to last evening the British had got nearly to Pieters Station, and were attacking the high hills above the railway station. It is thought that the British casualties have been heavy.

Will Not End the War.

NEW YORK, Feb. 27.—Montague White, American representative of the Boers, says:

If Cronje and his men are captured it will not end the war. It will be a tremendous blow, but not a mortal one. The war will not end until Pretoria falls, and when the British reach the Transvaal capital many thousands of lives will be lost. The Boers believe Pretoria is impregnable, and there is good reason for their confidence. As to intervention, the outlook is not pleasing. I see no hope in Europe, unless Russia should take action, and that does not appear likely. I believe Emperor William would like to stop the war, but he does not exactly know how to go about it.

The only hope is in the United States. No other power can mediate and the Administration appears to be lukewarm. Public opinion in the United States seems to count for little, so far as its influence upon the Administration is concerned. All these meetings throughout the country, the direct evidence that the sentiment of the people of the United States favors mediation, count for nothing with the Administration. Those placed in power are safe for four years.

In England such an outburst would overturn a Ministry in a single week. It would force the Government to do its will. When I was in Washington it was made plain to me that the Administration feels secure. It is bound to remain in office for a certain length of time.

TRANSVAAL NOTES.

The Minor News of the South African War.

October mail has reached Kimberley.

Native runners report the relief of Mafeking.

The main body of Boers has gone from the Tugela.

Captain De Montmorency was killed near Sterkstroom.

Fighting continues around Petrusburg and Kimberley.

The Boers have formally annexed Prieska to the Free State.

Four hundred Missouri mules have been shipped to South Africa.

London financiers look for an ending of the war within three weeks.

Winston Churchill criticizes the amount of baggage carried by Buller's army.

On February 21 a large number of Boers forced French's lines and escaped.

English residents of San Francisco have sent a trained nurse to South Africa.

Complaint is made of the delay in utilizing the Marconi system in South Africa.

The losses of the Boers at Paardeberg from the British bombardment were appalling.

The country west of the railway from Cape Town to Kimberley is gradually settling down.

Telegraph wires between Cronje's camp and Bloemfontein were severed before the surrender.

Fifty per cent of the men in Brabant's Horse, a volunteer organization, have taken their discharges.

Cecil Rhodes says that not half enough has been made of the splendid gallantry of the mounted troops.

The Canadian transport Pomeranian arrived at Cape Town from Halifax January 25 with Canadian troops.

The Transvaal Government has £5,000,000 in bullion at Pretoria and is coining 35,000 sovereigns a month.

Premier Salisbury justifies the seizure of the ship Sabine, and declares American interests were not injured.

Rands stocks have almost reached their former figure. Cronje's surrender has boomed the market greatly.

An electric plant and dynamo bearing the mark of an Ipswich, England, maker, were found in a Boer trench.

The Brussels Daily Mail says the Afrikander Bund is promoting rebellion against England throughout the colony.

The Lord Mayor of London has acknowledged receiving $1,106 from British residents in California for relief funds.

First Lord of the Admiralty Goschen asks for $150,000,000 for naval expenditure for the year, but decries the mobilization of the fleet.

Professor Thomas Bacon of the University of California says that England will get off cheaply at any price if Chamberlain is forced out.

The British are within two miles of touch with Ladysmith, but the ground still to be covered is the hardest part and severe fighting is expected.

Owing to the lessons of the Boer war the German cavalry arm will be increased and mass charges of cavalry will be eliminated from the tactics.

The departure of Lumsden's Horse from Calcutta for South Africa was a brilliant event. Viceroy Curzon and his American wife bade them farewell.

The feeling in official circles at Pretoria borders on consternation. General Louis Botha and President Steyn are both urging President Kruger to sue for peace.

Amelia Kussner, miniature painter, returned from Kimberley, where she painted Rhodes' picture. She says he is a type of warrior, and the opposite of Russia's Czar.

Six of Roberts' men were wounded by hollow-nosed Mauser bullets. The nickel cases on striking split with four slits, making a projectile of the most dangerous nature.

King Menelek is in a peaceful mood. Lying stories that he would take advantage of Britain's difficulties in South Africa to make a move toward the Nile are set at rest.

Belief is strong in London that France will sooner or later be warring with England. This feeling is strengthened by taunts in French papers of English weakness.

George W. Van Siclen, president of the American Boer Council, has forwarded $2,000 for Boer widows and orphans to the Afrikander committee of the Legislature at Cape Colony.

Congressman Wheeler of Kentucky introduced a resolution in Congress instructing the Committee on Foreign Affairs to investigate charges made by former Consul Macrum, of his mail being censored by the British authorities at Durban.

Lady Symons, widow of General Sir William Symons married a subaltern within six weeks of her husband's tragic death at Glencoe. She and the General had been separated. Queen Victoria is indignant, as she had secured Lady Symons an extra pension.

The Duc d'Orleans has aroused British sentiment by his congratulations to the artist who made the scandalous pictures of the Queen in the Paris paper Le Rire. Orleans was well treated by royalty in England, but his insults and filthy words have made him despised.

Cecil Rhodes, presiding at a meeting of the De Beers Company in Kimberley, made a remarkable speech. Remarking that the year's profits from the diamond mines had been $10,000,000, he declared the Boers were tools of a mercenary gang whose sole aim was to divide the wealth of the English in South Africa, and that the Dutch Governments were not republics but oligarchies.

"Necessity is the Mother of Invention."

It was the necessity for an honest, reliable blood purifier and tonic that brought into existence Hood's Sarsaparilla. It is a highly concentrated extract prepared by a combination, proportion and process peculiar to itself and giving to Hood's Sarsaparilla unequalled curative power.

Its wonderful record of cures has made it America's Greatest Medicine.

Rosy Cheeks — *"I have good health and rosy cheeks, thanks to Hood's Sarsaparilla. It builds me up and saves doctor bills." Mary A. Burke, East Clair St., Indianapolis, Ind.*

Hood's Sarsaparilla
Never Disappoints

Hood's Pills cure liver ills; the non-irritating and only cathartic to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

PHILIPPINE AFFAIRS.

President McKinley Will Supply Data to the Senate.

NEW YORK, Feb. 27.—(Afternoon Service).—A special to the Herald from Washington says:

President McKinley will send to the Senate today (Tuesday) his answer to the Hoar resolution asking for practically all the information in the possession of the Government, relative to the Philippine islands not already before that body.

Some reports from General Otis and correspondence he has had with Aguinaldo will be new, though the officials say they throw little light on the affairs of the archipelago. This, it is stated, is particularly true with reference to the aid and comfort the insurgents have received from persons in the United States.

In one of the reports made by Gen. Otis he asserts that after the destruction of the Spanish fleet "and undoubtedly with the aid and consent of the agents of the United States," a small band of men, natives of Luzon, returned to the vicinity of Manila. They were doubtless encouraged by citizens of the United States and others acting without authority.

General Otis declares, "to attempt the organization of what they were pleased to denominate an independent government for the Philippine people, they themselves became its controlling element. Aguinaldo and his assistants landed from American vessels in Cavite, supplied by United States agents with arms and ammunition in small quantities for the purpose of raising a native force to assist the American troops to keep back from the shore of Manila bay, the scattered Spanish troops giving annoyance in that vicinity."

General Otis' report will also repeat the cause of the beginning of the revolution. He will declare the insurgents did everything in their power to bring on the conflict. On the night of February 4, after a demonstration was made on one of our small outposts, which occupied a retired position, at least 150 yards within the line which had been mutually agreed upon, he says: "An insurgent approached the picket and refused to halt or answer when challenged. The result was that our picket discharged his gun, when the insurgent troops near Santa Mora opened a spirited fire on our troops stationed there."

One of the reports dated just before the outbreak contains this statement: "I am of the opinion that some of our worst foes are those of our own household. I include an article cut from the Singapore Free Press, which the insurgents declare was written by United States Consul Pratt. The better class of insurgents have complained of this article, as it has had quite an exciting effect upon their people. The active intermeddling of other consuls has also given us considerable trouble."

The article which Consul Pratt is alleged to have written, speaks of the vacillation of the President over the Philippines, and of the stupidity of the refusal of the United States to recognize the Filipino Government.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Hawaii, Porto Rico, the Canal and Dewey's Lawsuit.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 24.—Throughout the session today the Senate had under consideration the Hawaiian Government bill. The discussion took a wide range, but the basis of it was an amendment by Platt of Connecticut as to the appointment and tenure of officers of the courts of the Hawaiian Government. Tillman of South Caro-

(Continued on Page 5.)

GEN. CRONJE'S ARMY LAYS DOWN ITS ARMS

(Continued from Page 1.)

lina embraced the opportunity to make a characteristic speech, in the course of which he made an attack upon Morgan of Alabama and vigorously opposed many provisions of the bill, particularly those which related to suffrage.

When the senate convened Hale of Maine reported the diplomatic and consular appropriation bill and gave notice that at an early day next week he would call it up for consideration.

At the conclusion of routine business Penrose of Pennsylvania called attention to the proceedings yesterday with reference to the seating of the Hon. M. S. Quay of Pennsylvania, and said that he did not desire to proceed with the case today.

"I desire to notify the Senate, however," he said, "that on Monday I will call up the resolution, and if no member representing the majority report of the Election Committee is ready to speak the minority will proceed with the debate."

After the passage of a number of minor bills consideration of the Hawaiian Government bill was resumed, the pending question being the amendment by Platt of Connecticut providing that the President should appoin the Chief Justice, Justices of the Supreme Court and Justices of the Circuit Court, and that the Governor of the territory should appoint the other officers, the amendment limiting the tenure of office of appointees to four years. Platt, in an extended speech, supported his amendment, holding that the provisions of the bill were inconsistent with those incorporated in previous territorial enabling acts.

In a vehement speech Tillman attacked the bill as reported to the Senate and arraigned Mr. Morgan for alleged lack of courtesy.

Referring to an incident which occurred the other day, in which Morgan declined to yield to Tillman to reply to a statement made by Wolcott of Colorado concerning the "suppressed vote" of South Carolina, Tillman said:

"I have felt indignant at the treatment I received from the Senator (Morgan). Never in my experience in the Senate have I been treated so discourteously by any member of the Senate."

Morgan endeavored to interrupt Tillman, but the latter waived him aside, saying:

"I decline to yield to the Senator. He has put himself outside the pale of courtesy and consideration so far as I am concerned."

In the course of a criticism of the measure Tillman said:

"I don't object to a protection of the whites of Hawaii, but what I do object to is the hypocrisy of those in this chamber who maintain that the people of Hawaii are to be treated differently from those who reside in Louisiana, Mississippi, South Carolina and other Southern States. The whites of the South are patriotic Americans. I want you to protect the whites of Hawaii, but don't try to do it by hyprocrisy."

Tillman then read a letter from a person unnamed, who declared that "a man who dares to oppose the sugar barons in Hawaii is in jeopardy of his life."

Clark of Wyoming asked for the name of the writer of the letter, saying such a charge ought not to be made lightly in the Senate. Tillman declined to give the writer's name.

After expressing some sympathy with the argument of Tillman, Clark of Wyoming said:

"When the Senator from South Caroline charges Senators on the Republican side of the chamber with hypocrisy it comes in very, very poor grace for him to declare by Almighty God that the negroes of the South should not vote."

Tillman—Such a construction cannot in fairness be put upon my remarks.

Clark—Will you say to this Senate that you are not trying in the South to suppress the negro vote?

Tillman (with great vehemence)—No; I will say that in South Carolina we have done our level best to keep the "nigger" from voting.

Tillman gave notice of an amendment substituting the suffrage provisions of the South Carolina constitution for the suffrage provisions of the pending bill. At 4:40 the Senate went into executive session and at 4:45 adjourned.

The Debate Continued.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 25.—At the conclusion of Daniel's speech in the Senate today, the Hawaiian Government Bill was taken up and Morgan resumed his speech. Morgan, not having concluded, yielded the floor at 3:25 p. m. to Mr. Aldrich, who presented the report of the conference on the Financial Bill.

When the reading of the report had been concluded and an order made for its printing, an arrangement was effected whereby some member of the conference committee on next Wednesday would make a statement concerning the changes made by the conferes and that the next day the report would be taken up for consideration.

The Hawaiian Bill was again taken up, and Vest of Missouri addressed the Senate. He had been intensely opposed, he said, to the annexation of Hawaii, but that was now a dead issue. "I shall vote for the bill," said he. "It is above and beyond constitutional objection and does not raise any issues that are raised in relation to Porto Rico and the Philippines."

He thought the thanks of the people were due to the Senators who had prepared the measure. There was no provision in it changing the tariff and none that implied that Hawaii was not a part of the United States. "The proposition that the United States can hold territory as a colonial possession and its people as vassals," he continued, "is the most preposterous and dangerous that has ever been advanced in the course of my public life."

Referring to the Dred Scott case, Vest said that the Supreme Court was unanimous in declaring in that decision that the Constitution covered the Territories. "When was it ever heard," he inquired, "that it was necessary for Congress to pass an act to extend the Constitution over acquired territory? This new doctrine is utterly abhorrent. It violates every principle of a republican government. It goes even further than England has gone with her colonies. Is Porto Rico a part of the United States? If so, where did Congress get the authority to impose duties upon imports from that country? And why is it proposed to place an export duty upon its products when the Constitution of the United States expressly inhibits such a tax?"

Foraker of Ohio replied briefly to Mr. Vest's "remarkable argument." It was too late to enter into extended discussion, he said, of the Dred Scott decision, upon which Vest largely had based his argument. He thought the Dred Scott decision had been discussed quite adequately in the last Congress. He asserted that the author of the Declaration of Independence entertained no such views as those advanced by Vest. Thomas Jefferson drew a distinction between territory belonging to the United States and territory which was a part of the United States.

"There is," said he, "the United States proper, for which the Constitution is the organic law, and there is the territory outside of the United States which belongs to the United States, but it is not a part of it."

The Senate, at 5:20 p. m., adjourned until tomorrow.

Cullom Bill Amendment.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26.—Senator Perkins secured the insertion of an amendment in the Hawaiian bill today providing that the coastwise trade regulations of the United States shall be extended to the islands. This means that all the trade between the mainland and the islands must be carried on in American bottoms, as it is now done between the ports on the mainland.

Senator Nelson some time ago introduced a special bill covering this point, but it was thought desirable to include this provision in the general bill, so as to dispose of all questions relating to Hawaii while the general subject was under consideration by the Senate.

Porto Rican Tariff.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26.—At the conference of House Republicans tonight on the Porto Rican tariff bill assurances were given that the President believed the measure constitutional, and would approve it if it came to him, and an agreement was reached to limit the operation of the bill to two years, and to reduce the duty imposed by it from 25 to 15 per cent of the American tariff. As a result, the Republican leaders claim that the bill will have the support of all the Republicans except four—McCall of Massachusetts, Littlefield of Maine, Lorimer of Illinois and Crumpacker of Indiana—and that this loss will be offset by affirmative votes of the opposition. They claim the passage of the modified bill is certain.

Dewey Loses His Suit.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26.—Admiral Dewey has lost his suit for the extra prize money he would have been entitled to had the Spanish fleet been stronger than his own. The Court of Claims allows him $9,570 and holds that the Spanish fleet was inferior.

Canal Bill Prospering.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26.—It was generally understood in the House this morning that Representative Hepburn, who has charge of the Nicaragua canal bill, would be recognized by Speaker Henderson for the purpose of fixing the time for its consideration, but the leaders of the House thought that it would cause unnecessary debate and delay action on the Porto Rican bill, and at their suggestion Hepburn's request was not pressed. It is said by friends of the bill that Chairman Cannon of the Appropriations Committee, who formerly objected to fixing a time for consideration of the bill at Tuesday, March 6, has assured numerous members that he would not antagonize a special order for its consideration.

Judge Barham, who has been one of the firmest defenders of the bill, said tonight that the Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committe was practically assured by all members of the House that the measure would be taken up before the middle of next month. It is believed that if further objection be made by other members Chairman Hepburn will press his resolution now pending before the Committe on Rules and there is hardly a doubt that the rule would be reported at once.

Treaty to be Ratified.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 25.—The Hay-Pauncefote treaty will be ratified. There's no doubt about that. A canvass of the Senate shows that the advocates of the treaty fall only three or four votes short of the required two-thirds, and President McKinley may be trusted to win over as many as are needed to give effect to the treaty.

If the treaty, providing as it does for an unfortified neutral canal, can be ratified, it follows that the Senate will modify the canal bill now before it so as to conform in this respect. But advocates of an "exclusively American canal" in the Senate will cause delay. Meanwhile the House will assuredly pass the bill as it stands, providing for fortifications, and therefore an appointment of conferees will be necessary, and the present temper of the House indicates that it will cling very tenaciously to the idea of erecting fortifications on the waterway.

Before the bill can come up for consideration at all, however, there will be preliminary delay. It has been reported by committees of both Houses, and Representative Hepburn, who has charge of it in the lower House, has asked the Committee on Rules to fix a date. This committee is favorable to the bill, but will not take any action until the Porto Rican measure is disposed of, which experienced observers think will be in about two weeks. The House, it is conceded, will pass the bill as it stands, regardless of the treaty. Meanwhile the Senate is occupied with the Hawaiian discussion. This should terminate tomorrow, but Senator Morgan will not attempt to force the canal matter to the front until after the bill for the government of Porto Rico, reported by Senator Foraker's committee, shall be disposed of. The intensity of feeling on this question and the traditons of Senatorial debate make it certain that this will be a protracted discussion.

The Week in the Senate.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 25.—Senator Aldrich has given notice that he will make a speech in the Senate in explanation of the currency bill agreement on Wednesday and that he will call it up the next day (Thursday) and then ask for final action upon it. The request, of course, will lead to a spirited contest. The matter may be before the Senate for several days.

There will be several speeches during the week on the Quay resolution, and there is a probability of reaching a vote on it the latter part of the week. Senator Chandler will probably speak for Quay Monday and Senator Turley in opposition. Later in the week Senators Hoar and Penrose will talk for Quay and Senator Burrows in opposition. After these only short speeches will be heard. Senator Penrose counts upon a vote late in the week and says he expects a larger vote than was cast in Quay's favor in taking the resolution up.

When the Hawaiian Bill, which remains the unfinished business, is voted upon the Porto Rican Bill will be taken up. Senator Depew on Tuesday will speak on the problems connected with the Philippine Islands.

ANDREW CARNEGIE WRITES.

He Thinks the President Wiser Than His Party.

NEW YORK, Feb. 27.—(Afternoon Service.)—Andrew Carnegie has written the following letter to a prominent Republican in Washington, a strong supporter of the President:

"As one looks over the situation he is impressed by the fact that the President has been right at first upon each of the three vital stages in the drama. He was right in counseling delay in declaring war against Spain when he was assured that his rightful demand for Canadian home rule (home rule in Cuba of the Canadian type) was within reach. Members of his own party in Congress were wrong when they failed to support the President and under a gust of passion declared war contrary to his advice.

"In the second important crisis our leader was also right at first and showed the highest political wisdom. The Philippines were not to be demanded, but the Pandora's box to be left for Spain to struggle with.

"Again in regard to Porto Rico he has been right from the very start. The constitutional issue would have been avoided and all gone well had he been loyally supported in Congress. He showed rare statesmanship, seeing it was our duty to extend to that island the right assured to all other parts of the country, viz: the inestimable blessing of free exchange of products. When such prominent and loyal men in Congress as McCall, Littlefield, Powers, Lorimer and other declare that they cannot vote for any tariff against Porto Rico because such would be unconstitutional, a halt has to be called. To override the votes of such Republicans by Democratic votes means serious trouble for the party. It should not be thought of. It is to be hoped that the party leaders in Congress will conclude to support the President and give Porto Rico its constitutional right of free exchange.

Thus, in each of the three crises which have arisen we find the President differs from Philadelphia who began drunk and only ended sober. The President begins right and the party will do well to note that fact and hereafter follow his first advice. Our party in Congress has been wrong in opposing the President's first decisions and the President has been wrong in being so easily frightened by threatened opposition. The result of this, let us hope, is to be that Congress will be more inclined to follow the President's judgment hereafter as first delivered, and the President, seeing what evil results attend Congressional opposition, will resolve to stand more firmly for what he sees at the start to be the right and true policy. I cannot understand how a Republican Administration could abandon the position hitherto held by the party, that the Clayton-Bulwer treaty had become non-existent. The proposed treaty, even if defeated, as it surely is to be, will leave serious mischief behind, since it has recognized the Clayton-Bulwer treaty and given it something like life.

"My view is that Britain should now be asked to recognize once for all that no canal will be built which is not to be controlled by this republic as it pleases in peace or war. That while we recognize and will respect the rights possessed by foreign powers upon this continent we will press by every legitimate means for steadily lessening them until not a vestige remains and that under no conditions will any new power or right of influence ever be permitted.

"This, according to my idea, is true Americanism and I should rather solidify American power upon American soil by the foot than acquire illusory possessions on another continent by the hundred miles.

"In the one case we have substance; in the other only shadow, bringing grave dangers with it.

"I am inclined to agree with you that to adopt the new treaty is to commit political suicide for the forthcoming campaign.

"Yours truly, One who has never voted anything but the Republican ticket and who hopes he may never be compelled to do so.

"ANDREW CARNEGIE."

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF HEALTH.

Honolulu, H. I., March 3, 1900.

Report of cases of bubonic plague in Honolulu to week ending March 3, 1900:

	Cases.	Deaths.
Previously reported	63	54
Week ending March 3, 1900	2	2
Nationality—Chinese, 2.		
Nationality—Chinee 2.		
	—	—
Total number cases to date	65	56
In the hospital this date	9	

HAIR WEALTH

Wealth of hair is wealth indeed, especially to a woman.

Every other physical attraction is secondary to it.

If your hair is too thin or losing its luster, get—

Ayer's Hair Vigor

Growth becomes vigorous and all dandruff is removed.

It always restores color to gray or faded hair. Retain your youth; don't look old before your time.

Dr. Ayer's Sarsaparilla purifies the blood and clears the complexion.

Prepared by
Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass., U. S. A.

HOLLISTER DRUG CO., Agents.

LOCAL BREVITIES.

For the best grade of furniture call on J. Hopp & Co.

Simpson Decker, a bankrupt, was discharged of his obligations yesterday in the Circuit Court by Judge Perry.

Hon. Sam Parker's horse Cormorant, recently purchased, won a great race in California on Washington's birthday.

Mr. J. B. Atherton has been elected president of the Hawaiian Automobile Co. Vice President John Cassidy has resigned.

John Ena has resigned as president of the Inter-Island Steam Navigation Company. Mr. Ena leaves for the Coast in the near future.

A special meeting of the Kihei Plantation Co. stockholders will be held at the Chamber of Commerce rooms March 16, 1900, at 10 a. m.

Quarantine Officer Dr. Kinyoun of San Francisco is getting himself thoroughly disliked by shipping men on account of his manner of doing things.

An adjourned annual meeting of the stockholders of the Kihei Plantation Co. will be held at the Chamber of Commerce rooms March 16, 1900, at 10 a. m.

Indoor baseball at the Y. M. C. A. drew a large crowd on Saturday evening. The Business Men's team captained by Clarence Cooke won by a score of 10 to 9 from the Evening Class team.

The Board of Underwriters met at the Chamber of Commerce yesterday afternoon and considered the question of paying claims resulting from the Chinatown fires. It is thought they will be paid.

The beach residences at Kaalawai are being used by people who are getting ready to leave for the other Islands as quarantine grounds. Quite a colony of folk are out there with several guards to look after them.

A well has been sunk on the Waialua plantation which yielded a flow of 1,400,000 gallons a day after a depth of twenty-five feet had been reached. The work of boring was going on last Friday when the engineers were surprised at this unexpected result.

"Billy" Monsarratt won fame at Waikiki a day or so ago. Miss Patterson, who lives at the Inn, got beyond her depth while bathing, and Monsarratt, hearing her cries, rescued her without stopping to take off his clothes.

Colonel Mills, Sixth United States Artillery, will leave by the Australia for San Francisco. Colonel Mills was ordered to the Philippines some time ago but has been unable to get a steamer for Japan so far. He will now go by way of the Coast.

In the mandamus suit of the Wahiawa Sugar Company against Minister of the Interior Young to compel him to issue articles of incorporation of the company, the respondent made return yesterday, stating that the papers filed by the company were insufficient and did not conform to Chapter 126 of the Civil Laws of 1897.

All the doctors, nurses and attendants who have anything to do with the care and handling of plague patients at the pesthouse have taken a precautionary injection of serum. Dr. Wood says it raises a lump where the injection is made in the leg and that member feels very sore. The Doctor knows, for he is one of them.

Eighty passengers are booked for the Australia, which leaves here for San Francisco on March 20. No bookings will be received after Monday, which is fifteen days from the date of departure. Intending passengers must comply strictly with the quarantine restrictions to obtain the necessary certificate from Dr. Carmichael.

The United Chinese society wishes to acknowledged the receipt of the following donations to its funds for the relief of the sufferers by the plague since the last published acknowledgment: H. Hackfeld & Co., $500; W. G. Irwin & Co., $500; Claus Spreckels & Co., $500; Alexander & Baldwin, $500; Bishop & Co., $500; Castle & Cooke, $500; Sing Chong Company, $1,000.

The island of Basilan, in the Philippines, is said to have been purchased by Prince Poniatowski of San Francisco for $500,000. The Prince, who is president of the Standard Electric Company is investing in the pearl fisheries and hemp trade. Basilan lies southeast of Mindanao and is twenty miles long.

Lord Lyvendon (Fitzpatrick Henry Vernon) is dead. He was born in 1824 and was in the diplomatic service at Madrid, Hanover and Berlin.

MORTUARY REPORT.

The following is the mortuary report of the Board of Health for the month of February, 1900, as prepared by Executive officer C. B. Reynolds:

Under 1	21
1 to 5	9
5 to 10	1
10 to 20	3
20 to 30	18
30 to 40	16
40 to 50	10
50 to 60	5
60 to 70	6
Over 70	7
Total	100

BY NATIONALITY.

Hawaiian	46
Chinese	14
Portuguese	12
Japanese	20
Great Britain	2
United States	3
Other nationalities	3

COMPARATIVE MONTHLY MORTALITY.

February, 1895	45
February, 1896	78
February, 1897	38
February, 1898	65
February, 1899	70
February, 1900	100

BY WARDS.

Ward 1	29
Ward 2	15
Ward 3	22
Ward 4	5
Ward 5	29
Non-residents	2

DEATH RATE.

Annual death rate per 1,000 for month	26.96
Hawaiians	43.12
Chinese	15.61
Japanese	32.00
Portuguese	31.25
All others	12.00

CAUSE OF DEATH.

Abcess	2
Appendicitis	1
Bubonic plague	9
Bronchitis	2
Beriberi	3
Blood poisoning	1
Consumption	16
Cholera infantum	2
Cirrhosis of liver	2
Cancer	2
Croup	1
Dropsy	2
Diarrhoea	5
Dysentery	2
Enteritis	2
Exhaustion	1
Fever—Typhoid	4
Gastro enteritis	2
Heart disease	2
Hydro-encephalitis	1
Hemiplegia	1
Inanition	6
Internal injuries	1
Jaundice	1
Myelitis	1
Meningitis	2
Nephritis	2
Old age	1
Pneumonia	8
Pericarditis	1
Pleurisy	1
Peritonitis	3
Premature birth	2
Paralysis	2
Rheumatism	1
Shock	1
Syhpilis	2
Tetanus	1
Stomach disease	1

C. B. REYNOLDS,
Executive Officer Board of Health.

Placing flags on the schoolhouses, the work undertaken by the Geo. W. De Long Post, G. A. R., is progressing. A pole was sent to the Kaiulani School yesterday, and the pole over the High School will be raised soon. Word has been received from the Lafayette Post, New York, that the flags, which it furnishes, were shipped on February 7.

PURE - BRED POULTRY!
Eggs for Hatching.

PURE BRED Fowls and Eggs for sale at all seasons from the following varieties:

English Grey Dorking, Black Minorca, Barred Plymouth Rocks, Buff Leghorn, Brown Leghorn, White Leghorn, Pekin Ducks and Bronze Turkeys.

I am constantly in receipt of new importations from the best known strains.

Eggs properly packed and fowls well crated.

Prices furnished on application.

WALTER C. WEEDON,
Eastlawn, Punahou, Honolulu, H. I.

The Elgin
WORLD'S STANDARD FOR TIME KEEPING.

Should be in the pocket of every wearer of a Watch.

Many years' handling of Watches convinces us, that price considered The Elgin is the most satisfactory of American Watches.

Cased in ....

NICKLE, SILVER, GOLD FILLED AND SOLID GOLD.

We have a full line and sell them at right prices.

ELGINS reach us right.
ELGINS reach you right.

Elgins stand for what is right in time keeping and lasting qualities and that is why we are right in pushing the Elgin Watch.

H. F. WICHMAN
BOX 342.

Wilder's Steamship Co. Ltd

S. S. KINAU,

On and after Tuesday, Nov. 6, the steamer KINAU will sail from Honolulu on Tuesdays at 12 noon, for Kaunakakai, Lahaina, Maalaea Bay, Kihei, Makena, Kawaihae, Mahukona, Laupahoehoe and Hilo.

Returning, will sail from Hilo on Fridays at 2 p. m. for above named ports, arriving at Honolulu on Saturdays.

S. S. CLAUDINE,

Will leave Honolulu every Tuesday at 5 p. m., touching at Lahaina, Kahului, Nahiku, Hana, Hamoa and Kipahulu, Maui. Returning, touches at above named ports, arriving at Honolulu Sunday mornings.

Will call at Nuu, Kaupo, once each month.

S. S. LEHUA,

Sails every Monday for Kaunakakai, Kamalo, Maunalei, Kalaupapa, Lahaina, Honolua, Olowalu. Returning, arrives at Honolulu Saturday mornings.

This company reserves the right to make changes in the time of departure and arrival of its steamers WITHOUT NOTICE, and it will not be responsible for any consequences arising therefrom.

Consignees must be at the Landings to receive their Freight; this Company will not hold itself responsible for freight after it has been landed.

Live Stock received only at owner's risk.

This Company will not be responsible for Money or Valuables of passengers unless placed in the care of Pursers.

Passengers are requested to purchase tickets before embarking. Those failing to do so will be subject to an additional charge of twenty-five per cent.

The Company will not be liable for loss of, nor injury to, nor delay in, the delivery of baggage or personal effects of the passenger beyond the amount of $100.00, unless the value of the same be declared, at or before the issue of the ticket, and freight is paid thereon.

All employees of the Company are forbidden to receive freight without delivering a shipping receipt therefor in the form prescribed by the Company and which may be seen by shippers upon application to the pursers of the Company's steamers.

Shippers are notified that if freight is shipped without such receipt, it will be solely at the risk of the shipper.

C. L. WIGHT, President.
CAPT. T. K. CLARKE, Port Supt.

CHAS. BREWER & CO.'S
New York Line.

Ship "Challenger" will sail from New York for Honolulu on or about

April 10, 1900.

For freight apply to
CHAS. BREWER & CO.,
27 Kilby Street, Boston.
Or CHAS. BREWER & CO., LTD.,
Honolulu.

Pacific Mail Steamship Co.
Occidental & Oriental Steamship Co.
AND Toyo Kisen Kaisha

Steamers of the above companies will call at Honolulu and leave this port on or about the dates below mentioned:

FOR JAPAN AND CHINA:

	1900
COPTIC	MARCH 6
AMERICA MARU	MARCH 14
PEKING	MARCH 22
GAELIC	MARCH 30
HONGKONG MARU	APRIL 7
CHINA	APRIL 14
DORIC	APRIL 24
NIPPON MARU	MAY 2
RIO DE JANEIRO	MAY 10
AMERICA MARU	MAY 26
PEKING	JUNE 5
GAELIC	JUNE 13
HONGKONG MARU	JUNE 21
CHINA	JUNE 29

FOR SAN FRANCISCO:

	1900
GAELIC	MARCH 8
HONGKONG MARU	MARCH 16
CHINA	MARCH 24
DORIC	MARCH 31
RIO DE JANEIRO	APRIL 10
COPTIC	APRIL 17
AMERICA MARU	APRIL 27
PEKING	MAY 5
GAELIC	MAY 13
HONGKONG MARU	MAY 23
CHINA	MAY 29
DORIC	JUNE 6
NIPPON MARU	JUNE 13
RIO DE JANEIRO	JUNE 22
COPTIC	JUNE 30

For general information apply to
H. HACKFELD & Co., L'd. Agents.

HAWAII NEWS

Northern Terminus of New Railway.

Hilo Base Ball Ground--An Atheltic Exhibition and Other Interesting Items.

It is cheerful news that Hilo will soon be able to ride to Hakalau on the "chu chu" cars. Now that the railways centering in Hilo have really begun work, the vast changes which have taken place here during the past few years appeal to one's imagination as to what may come during the first decade in the new century. There are few residents of Hilo who doubted the future of the place, but most of them did not realize that changes would take place so soon. It has been everywhere said that with annexation new capital would come to the Islands; the people who made this a subject of prayer omitted that which is needed quite as much as capital—new blood. There is nothing in the Kohala-Hilo scheme that could not have been carried out by local people if they had been possessed of the necessary amount of snap and go. A country as wealthy as Hawaii has no need to pray for foreign capital to put through a railway enterprise, covering at the most 500 miles of track and which will probably not be more than half that length. Opportunities for making money and for building up Hilo have fairly gone to sleep in the doorway of every capitalist in the Islands and only a few of them have gone out to grasp them. People who have not vegetated here see these things and take advantage of them, and then the other fellows wake up to a realization of their neglect, and wonder if they can get in on the ground floor.

The New Railway.

Judge G. K. Wilder and wife and Herbert G. Gehr and wife will leave overland this morning for Waimea and Niulii. The visit of the gentlemen at this time is in relation to the location of the northern terminus of the Kohala-Hilo railway, and while they are prospecting the ladies will remain at Waimea.

The first division of the railway begins at Hilo and ends at Hakalau gulch, a distance of fifteen miles. This division for this distance will be built very close to the beach. Commencing at Hakalau gulch, it will move mauka, but this route will not be surveyed until after the acceptance of the plans for the first division.

The matter of northern terminus will be settled within a few weeks and a selection will be made at either Kawaihae, Mahukona or Puako with Kailua as a possibility. In order to get from Waimea to tide water the line must fall 2,600 feet and to obviate the necessity of a zigzag line a long loop will be built, and this will end near Eben Low's place. Messrs. Gehr and Wilder expect to be absent about two weeks.

The plans of survey of the first division are complete and will be sent to Honolulu by the mail tonight for acceptance by the Government. When the company receives satisfactory information from Minister Young grading work will begin, and as soon as the material arrives the tracks will be laid.

Base Ball Season.

Hon. G. K. Wilder is to have charge of the arrangements of the new baseball grounds. Interviewed on the subject yesterday, the Judge said: "The grand stand will be as up to date as may be found anywhere in the States, with all the modern conveniences. I will favor a complete baseball organization in Hilo that will guarantee a season of good ball, commencing about May 1, and we need not have more than three teams. This will allow one team to rest every other week. The rules of the organization will be made strict and the association will see that they are carried out to the letter. One-half the gross receipts at a game will go to the Racing Association, which is really the Stables Company, and the other half will go to the clubs, they to split it up as they may see fit."

Boxing in Hilo.

The second athletic exhibition under the auspices of Jackson Hearde was held at Long wharf on Tuesday night. The first set-to was between Maulalani and Willie Campbell and was four rounds for points. Referee Hicks declared the bout a draw. The next number was a three-round go between Driscol and Steers of the Conemaugh and was interesting from start to finish, though Steers was clearly out-matched by his opponent. The men were liberally applauded as Mr. Hicks decided in Mr. Driscol's favor.

The event of the evening was a ten-round exhibition between C. N. Smith of Ohio and Johnny Simpson, the local middleweight. Captain Mitchell was selected as referee. The referee, after ten and a half rounds of good work, decided Simpson to be winner.

The Army Mascot.

Arthur Gluckman, the mascot on the Conemaugh, is a California boy whose tale of his experience in the Philippines is highly interesting. He traveled east with the First New York Regiment on its return to San Francisco from Honolulu, and then came west with another regiment. His first start for the Philippines was made January 26 last year, and on March 16 he was in the battle of Caintin, where he was wounded in the knee. After a siege in the hospital he returned to the States, and he is now on his second trip to the land of the Filipinos. He has been mascot for the Pennsylvania, New York, Oregon, Tennessee, Seventh California, Eighth California and Twentieth Regulars.

Cremating Animals.

A report reached the sheriff's office on Monday that some of the transport animals had died after reaching here and were later buried on the beach in very shallow holes. The sheriff at once notified the quartermaster that this could not be allowed. The quartermaster then arranged with the Volcano Stables Co. for the removal of the carcasses. They were taken to one of the old lime holes on Waiakea lands and cremated.

Reception to Officers.

A number of citizens have arranged for a reception and dance to the officers of the transports Conemaugh and Leelanaw to take place at the Hilo hotel tomorrow night. Manager McComough has kindly tendered the use of the building for that purpose and will prepare a collation. About 250 invitations have been sent out by the committee.

Heavy Freight.

The steamer Kilauea Hou left here Sunday afternoon with a full load of California freight for Hutchinson Sugar Co., Kau. She will bring back a full load of sugar for the Falls of Clyde. After discharging her sugar she will take a full cargo of general merchandise and plantation supplies to Puna for the Puna Sugar Co.

Sanitary Work.

Officer Metz, the newly appointed health officer, is doing excellent work. He has inspected nearly all of the buildings on Front street and where necessary, orders have been issued to clean up. In some instances persons failed to comply and they were placed under arrest and fined in the District Court.

The Rat Crusade.

The rat crusade begun last Sunday was not altogether successful. The number of volunteers was ample, the bread sweet and clean and the poison with which it was spread apparently wholesome. At all events the sheriff has not been called upon by many persons anxious to secure coin in exchange for rats.

News Boiled Down.

A slight shock of earthquake was felt early Monday morning.

The schooner Witzeman sailed yesterday for San Francisco.

Three more houses will be erected shortly on Reed's Island.

Ben Brown is building a cottage on the beach beyond Reed's bay.

The price of fish in Hilo is beyond the reach of the average wage earner.

Port Surveyor McCauley is suffering from an attack of rheumatism.

Another transport with 500 head of stock is expected here next week.

The J. R. Wilsons will occupy their Riverside Park residence about April 1.

R. T. Rickard drove over from Honokaa in ten hours on Monday.

H. B. Gehr and wife will occupy the Spencer property opposite Hilo hotel.

Mr. Metz has been appointed local health officer vice Charles Spencer resigned.

Henry Fiterre will build on his Reed's island lot while Mrs. Fiterre is at the Coast.

Ed. Hitchcock has resigned his position with the Olaa Sugar Company owing to failing health.

A petition hase gone to Honolulu for a change to be made in the Kaiwiki road near the school house.

The Peacock building is nearly ready for occupancy; varnishing the interior is all that remains unfinished.

It is rumored that Manager McStocker is making a material reduction in the expenses of the Olaa Sugar Co.

Quite a party from the transports, including the captains of the vessels, went up to the volcano on Monday.

Kealoha, who was wounded by Officer Spencer, has recovered from his wound but the bullet has not been removed.

E. R. Ryan, for six years past luna at Laupahoehoe plantation, has resigned to accept a similar position with the Olaa Sugar Co.

Antone Serrao retains his usual good health while rusticating on Cocoanut Island. He will be allowed to leave there with his family in a few days.

There is a crying demand for an athletic club on the part of substantial business men in town. The paraphernalia of such an institution would cost about $600.

George Mumby, of the Enterprise Mill Co., will dispose of his shavings by forcing them with a blower to the Volcano Stables where they will be used as bedding for the horses.

George Beckley has received money subscriptions from W. H. Campbell, manager of Puna Sugar Co., and Dr. John Grace for the destitute poor of Honolulu. In the advertised list of contributors from this island the name of Hon. H. L. Holstein was inadvertently omitted. The total amount collected and remitted to date by Mr. Beckley is $1205.

For some time past Miss Elsa Grubb, nurse at Hilo hospital, has devoted such long hours to her duties that her health has given away under the strain. Recently Miss Anna Rice has been called in as an assistant so that the labors of Miss Grubb have been somewhat lessened. Her health, however, is precarious and it has been decided by the hospital trustees to give her a three months' vacation.

PROSSER OUT OF OFFICE.

The Deputy Sheriff of Kauai Has Been Suspended.

News comes from Lihue, Kauai, that Deputy Sheriff Prosser has been suspended from office and that a successor to him is expected to be appointed shortly. It is said that Attorney General Cooper's visit to Kauai is more for the purpose of selecting a new deputy sheriff than on account of the opening of the March term of court.

Trouble between Sheriff Coney and his assistant, Prosser, existing for a long time, is supposed to be the cause of Prosser's suspension. The latter, it is said, has repeatedly refused to obey Sheriff Coney's orders and friction between the two has interfered materially with the conduct of the sheriff's office.

Sometime ago both men were brought here in a hope of patching up their difficulties but the attempt seems to have been unsuccessful.

Whether Attorney General Cooper will be permitted to land is a question, as heretofore the Kauai authorities have refused admission to all who have not undergone quarantine before sailing. However Attorney General Cooper may transact his business without touching Kauai by conference from the ship.

CHURCH PRESS

Clippings From Island Periodicals

Information From the Friend and the Anglican Church Chronicle of This City.

Following are excerpts from Rev. Dr. S. E. Bishop's interesting monthly, The Friend, which has just been issued from the Gazette presses:

Dr. Maxwell, on page 63 of Thrum's Annual says, "Over the sites upon which the several islands rest today the waters of the Pacific rolled, and but a short time ago." A few lines later, he qualifies this by the words, "geologically speaking, they are of very recent date."

It seems probable that we shall be compelled to impute a much greater antiquity to Oahu than has hitherto been done. Professor Dall, who is an expert on the age of fossils, last year examined the fossil strata of Pearl Harbor. He now assigns those shells to the Pliocene, and probably as far back in the Tertiary as the Miocene. This is somewhat recent, "geologically," yet probably a million years ago. But the elevated reefs of Pearl Harbor are modern as compared with the deep calcareous strata of artesian borings 1,500 feet below the surface. How much more ancient also are Bird I. and Neckar I., which are but surviving summits of vast volcanic domes long sunken beneath the ocean. We cannot say how many million years ago or how long before the Tertiary, volcanoes began to vomit up mountain-domes in these seas.

Letter From Ponape.

Ponape, Nov. 1st, 1899.

Rev. O. P. Emerson.

Respected Sir: I have much pleasure in reporting that our bitter enemies in religion have taken their departure; only three priests and as many cooks, or brothers, as they are usually termed, have concluded to remain on the island. Of course we have nothing to fear now from them, as their arbitrary and despotic power is now broken. The German man-of-war, accompanied by a transport ship, arrived here on the 19th day of October last, fired a royal salute and the Governor came on shore with a body of marines, who marched up to the Government house and without any ceremony hoisted the German flag amid a hundred hearty cheers. Our new Governor and ruler is a very plain and unassuming gentleman, and seems to know his work thoroughly, and is very firm and steadfast in his purpose. Even whilst the Spaniards were here he commenced to reform some of those evil and pernicious habits that the Spanish had introduced into the island. The liquor business was his first measure to reform, the sale and use of all intoxicating liquors to be strictly prohibited. The Spaniards jeered at this, and told the natives "Governor muchomalo, no more gin, wine, nor brandy for Ponape man." The Governor's next best measure was to guarantee free and and absolute religious liberty to all sects and creeds; and if there are any who prefer to be nothing, well, let him, or them be nothing. Catholic priests must not cause any further trouble in religious matters or they will at once be removed from off the island. We, as you may naturally suppose, are highly pleased at this liquor traffic being put a stop to. Poor Mr. Doane tried all he could to put it down, but alas for him, he was powerless to do so. Governor says that all merchants and business people are to be taxed, but not so the natives, until further orders from his Government. The Governor very wisely suggests that "he will not trouble the natives for their fire-arms, so long as they behave themselves and do what is right; but if not"—then he paused. Which speaks volumes. The Governor is a great traveler; he has already footed over the greater portion of the island. He says he wants to come in contact with the people, to hear, and to see things for himself. He says also that he has no use for an interpreter, they only tend to lie, and mislead. "I am going," says he, "to study the language and do my own thinking, and my own talking." I have had several interviews with the Governor, and I was quite astonished to note the difference between a German Governor and a Spanish Governor; the one so calm, dignified and respectful, and the other so proud, haughty and overbearing. Hitherto we entertained a sort of dread of coming in contact with Germans, but now we are beginning to realize our mistake. We have every reason to believe that our present Governor will rule wisely and well; but woe betide those who cross arms with the Germans; they will certainly annihilate old and young on the island. Every incentive is held out to the natives to be good, and to do good. They are guaranteed protection, and every other thing that will make them a better, and a happier people so long as they conform to the laws and rules laid down by the German Government. There is one thing certain, that the Governor has already gained and secured the good will and respect of the people, a thing which the Spanish could never do in a thousand years. Why this Governor has done more real good for the island and its inhabitants in just a few weeks, than the Spaniards did in thirteen years. The Spaniards never tried to help our people; people who were suffering with ulcerated sore legs, or any other disease were afraid of their getting made worse, or poisoned. It is not so with the Germans. The Governor invites all who are suffering with any complaint to come and get cured if possible. And it is truly wonderful to witness the miraculous cures this doctor has made; running sores of ten and fifteen years standing are now in a fair way of recovery; amputation of legs, taking out eyes, and replacing by glass ones is a truly wonderful sight for natives to behold. There are quite a hundred people in the hospital; doctor's attendance free gratis. It was a pleasure to the Spanish to see the people die off. We are very hopeful of having some good American missionary amongst us soon to help carry on our good Christian work. We feel that we need some higher power, and influence to further enlighten us in God's word. We do all that is in our power to further it as well as far and go further. I am given to understand that a mail will be running every two months or so; there will then be no difficulty in getting letters to and fro; as it is, it is quite a bother to know just how we are going to get a letter sent along.

Meantime I beg to remain
Your obedient servant,
HENRY NANPEI.
Dec. 29th.

P. S.—I am in hospital at the Colonia, as my feet are swollen and giving me some trouble. The German Governor felt somewhat slighted that the Morning Star left the Caroline Islands without calling into Ponape to report herself. Everything is all right here at present.

HENRY NANPEI.

Mrs. Alice Gordon Gulick.

The Congregationalist reports some influential meetings held near Boston.

"On the second occasion the parlors were filled with a company of men and women of prominence and influence in the social and professional life of the town. It was very much like the ordinary social assemblage up to the point when the host presented Mrs. Alice Gordon Gulick as the speaker of the evening. From that point the thought and feeling of the company broadened and deepened until one felt the electric atmosphere of an enthusiastic missionary meeting. The simple telling of the extraordinary story of the International Institute for Girls in Spain made all hearts tender and responsive. There was no hint of the sacrifices this heroic woman and her husband had made, of the persecution and opposition encountered, or of the succession of personal sorrows down to her latest affliction, the loss of her son, who had just begun educational work in Porto Rico. Instead, this queenly woman, with her strong, serene face and musical voice, showed what wonderful things and yet what natural things, too, in view of the superior character of the human instrumentalities involved, God had been doing in Spain. She spoke of the warmth of feeling toward our country since the war, of the appreciation on the part of the Spanish soldiers of kind treatment in American prisons, and of the $40 worth of clothing which our Government presented to each of them to take back to Spain. She depicted the leaderless condition of our fallen foe and the yearning of the better class for liberty and enlightenment. Her narration of the appearance of her pupils before the Imperial University at Madrid, to take the examinations which had heretofore been open only to men, of the softening of the hearts of the professors toward them and of their triumphant scholarship was scarcely less than thrilling. The tiny educational seed which she planted at San Sebastian so many years ago has, indeed, already reached a splendid fruition.

"Mrs. Alice Freeman Palmer was at her best that night. She could not forbear uttering the complimentary words which were on every one's lips, and when she said that Mrs. Gulick was known all over Spain as the American Madonna one felt that the instincts of the common people in any land could be trusted to rate the benefactors of humanity at their proper value. Mrs. Palmer's main point was that when God raises up a leader for a great enterprise it is wicked to waste the powers of such a one. We do not get every year, she said, a Pundita Ramabai for India, a Booker Washington for the South or a Mrs. Gulick for Spain, but when they are raised up and seen to possess qualities of leadership the rest of us ought to follow. When Spain is wanting the best things which America has, should not we, out of the amplitude of our resources and culture, respond? It did not need Mr. Capen's final words to make the appeal any more powerful, and yet they did enhance the impression of the hour, as from the standpoint of a business man he pleaded the need of prompt and generous action if the desire of Mrs. Gulick's heart, to plant her institution in Madrid, the Spanish capital, is to be accomplished."

The son whose death is alluded to, a recent graduate of Harvard, had landed at Porto Rico on educational duty, was found disabled by some not understood illness, was put on board a steamer for home, and died on the passage. Young Gulick's familiarity with the Spanish language and character makes his death a serious loss to Porto Rico. He was a nephew of Rev. Orramel Gulick.

From the Episcopal Organ.

The following extracts are from the Anglican Church Chronicle:

Whatever construction people choose to put upon the observation of the Lenten Fast, there is a positive duty which all members of Christ's church are bound to perform. There is no life which needs no reformation. Of course, reformation should take place after every lapse from righteousness, but the church to which the members are pledged by the most solemn vow says: "NOW" is the time. Every dwelling and every person should be kept clean and pure all the time, but there is a time when there must be a thorough overhauling, and an extra cleansing.

The Chief Justice.

Chief Justice and Mrs. Judd are convalescing at Lakewood, N. J., from a serious attack of the grip. Justice Judd's general health, apart from the effects of the malady named, has improved during his sojourn in the East.

HOW TO SAVE DOCTOR BILLS.

We have saved many doctor bills since we began using Chamberlain's Cough Remedy in our home. We keep a bottle open all the time and whenever any of my family or myself begin to catch cold we begin to use the Cough Remedy, and as a result we never have to send away for a doctor and incur a large doctor bill, for Chamberlain's Cough Remedy never fails to cure. It is certainly a medicine of great merit and worth.—D. S. Mearkle, General Merchant and Farmer, Mattie, Bedford county, Pa. For sale by all druggists and dealers: Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for H. I.

ENTER BROWN

Banker Cecil and the Governorshi

Gossip Which Connects Our Genial Townsman With a Neat Scheme Of Perry Heath's.

Cecil Brown went to the Coast on the last steamer with an eye, it was said, to making business for the bank of which he is president. Since he went, gossip has ventured to find another reason for the journey, saying that Mr. Brown has a "pull" for Governor of Hawaii and that his backers want to show him, as Exhibit A, to the President.

An Advertiser reporter asked one of the rumor fiends about the matter yesterday and got this statement: "Cecil, you know, represents the banking interests here of Perry Heath, and Perry is secretary of the Republican National Committee and is so close to McKinley that he can speak of Me and Bill without emptying the house. Perry's bank is to be the United States repository for these Islands and it would really like to be Territorial repository as well. If the loathesome missionaries name the Governor and that official names the Territorial Treasurer, the latter will of course divide the funds among all the banks—distribute the eggs in several baskets, as it were. This wouldn't suit Perry a little bit. Hence the sudden call for Cecil. I tell you, when Cecil gets to the capital he is going to do the heavy statesman in a way that will be good for sore eyes. Observe him in your mind's eye with a chinchilla overcoat, dogskin gloves, a high hat, well-trimmed whiskers, a deep and canny air and a dignified stride. Perry will introduce him to the big men who haven't met him already; Cecil's name will get into published anecdotes which will make Autobiographical Bob green with envy, and first you know a steamer will arrive here with the news that Governor Brown is in consultation with the State and Interior Departments, and will arrive at Honolulu as soon as his public engagements will permit. Then watch the First National Bank of Hawaii (Un-Ltd.). Then observe the crape on the doors of the other banking institutions."

HON. CECIL BROWN.

This is rumor, of course, but like most rumors it is interesting. It may also be true, but as to that, time will tell. Meanwhile the name of Brown looms on the horizon of Island politics and the public is invited to enjoy the not unwonted spectacle.

Yacht Rover Coming.

The yacht Rover, which came into port on January 20th, left on Thursday for Honolulu. Her owner, Mr. Fithian, in an interview which we had with him, speaks highly of what he has seen in Samoa and the pleasant time he has had during his stay. He also informed us of his intention to again pay a visit to these islands. On Wednesday a boxing tournament was held at the Tivoli Hotel, the funds for the prizes being supplied by Mr. Fithlan,-when a large number of residents were present to witness the contest, and where a really good evening was spent by all present. We wish Mr. Fithian and all on board a fine-weather voyage.—Samoa Herald.

—THE—

Von-Hamm Young Co., Ltd

HONOLULU.

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Lancashire Insurance Company.

CAPITAL, £3,000,000.

Paid Up Capital and Funds, £1,687,162.

Insurance effected against loss or damage by fire on buildings and contents of warehouses, office and store premises and private dwellings at moderate rates.

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Fire Fund and Reserve for Uncollected Premiums	23,923,134.16
	Fs 33,923,134.16

Fire Insurances effected as above at the Lowest Rates.

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AGENTS FOR THE HAWAIIAN
...ISLANDS...

Down Again

in prices is the market for flour and feed, and we follow it closely.

Send us your orders and they will be filled at the lowest market price.

The matter of 5 or 10 cents upon a hundred pounds of feed should not concern you as much as the quality, as poor feed is dear at any price.

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Of Every Variety, Such as—

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COCKSCOMB,
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Take your pick before the choicest are gone!

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DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S
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Is the Orignal and Only Genuine
Coughs,
Colds,
Asthma.
Bronchitis.

Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne

Vice Chancellor SIR W. PAGE WOOD stated publicly in court that DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE was undoubtedly the INVENTOR of CHLORODYNE; that the whole story of the defendant, Freeman, was deliberately untrue, and he regretted to say it had been sworn to. See The Times, July 13, 1864.

Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne

Is a liquid medicine which assuages PAIN of EVERY KIND, affords a calm, refreshing sleep WITHOUT HEADACHE, and INVIGORATES the nervous system when exhausted. Is the Great Specific for Cholera, Dysentery, Diarrhœa.

The General Board of Health, London, reports that it ACTS as a CHARM; one dose generally sufficient.

Dr Gibbon, Army Medical Staff, Calcutta, states: "Two doses completely cured me of diarrhœa."

Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne

Is the TRUE PALLIATIVE in
Neuralgia, Gout, Cancer.
Toothache, Rheumatism.

Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne

Rapidly cuts short all attacks of
Epilepsy, Spasms, Colic,
Palpitation, Hysteria.

IMPORTANT CAUTION.—The immense sale of this Remedy has given rise to many Unscrupulous Imitations.

N. B.—Every Bottle of Genuine Chlorodyne bears on the Government Stamp the name of the inventor, Dr. J. Collis Browne. Sold in bottles, 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d. and 4s. 6d., by all chemists.

Sole Manufacturer.
J. T. DAVENPORT,
33 Great Russell St., London, W. C.

RAPID TRANSIT

Automobiles Are Now on the Way.

Details of Plans for Honolulu's Horseless Hack Service Told by E. D. Tenney.

Speeding between Chicago and San Francisco are now a quarter of a hundred automobiles bound for Honolulu. Of course they are not coursing on their own wheels, but are in boxcars of the Southern Pacific Railroad in transit from the Windy City for shipment to this port. They are the equipment of the Hawaiian Automobile Company, and twenty of them are intended for use as public vehicles on the streets here. Just when they will arrive is indefinite, but those interested in the enterprise will lose no time in preparing for their coming.

E. D. Tenney, one of the company, gives some interesting details of the work necessary to get the new autohack line in operation.

"We will have 21 surreys by the first shipment," said Mr. Tenney yesterday. "They will be much like the most comfortable style of hack now in use here. These will be the initial equipment of our service, and, besides, we will have three road-wagons of the single-seat kind and a brake with two seats and a canopy top. Electric storage batteries will be the method of propulsion and a rate of speed that will make a horse feel tired is guaranteed.

"The batteries will have sufficient capacity for a 25-mile run, and we will generate our electricity in a plant which we are about to establish on the property adjacent to the Executive building. There we will have our power-house, on the best and latest plans. When the storage battery of a motor is near exhaustion it will be but a matter of a few minutes to reach the plant and receive a new supply of energy. The system has been thoroughly tried in Eastern cities and we will have the benefit of many failures and successes in Europe and the United States."

Mr. Tenney gives assurance that the rates of the automobiles, both for time and distance, will not exceed those of the present hacks, and holds out hopes that they will even be lower.

"We have not settled on the tariff yet," said Mr. Tenney, "and this matter will adjust itself when we get to running. Perhaps we may have to make an experimental rate to start, but Honolulans may rest easy upon the certainty that they will have rapid transit of a most agreeable style at a minimum figure. Our drivers will be thoroughly trained to manage the autos and none will be given charge of one until he has mastered it perfectly.

"Doubtless we will have to establish a training school as is now the custom in Europe. In these a tract of land rough in places and smooth in others is selected and on this the ambitious would-be drivers seek to gain the same control of the auto as a good bicycle rider has of his wheel. This is a matter of time and practice. Various obstacles such as the driver would likely meet with on the public streets are in his path in the school and he must learn to evade the subtle bicycle, the cunning pleasure carriage and the deadly lumber wagon, as well as other autos and the heedless pedestrian.

This is not as difficult a matter as might be thought. I have run my own horseless carriage and know that it is easier for a careful man to guide it than to direct a horse. The auto never runs away nor shies nor balks. Speed is determined by a touch of the lever and a brake stops it almost instantly. The driver in training will learn to meet the everyday troubles of his class and to be coolheaded and active when danger threatens.

"We can manage almost any grade that a horse can safely and I, myself, have traveled on one of 12 per cent with no difficulty. Honolulu's streets are adapted to the auto and I look for a reception of them which will prove us up-to-date. I believe there are four autos in the city now; three propelled by electricity and one by steam. They are costly affairs to purchase and our investment will reach close to a hundred thousand dollars."

Heavy Lifting.

Some clever work was done in the handling of the heavy iron and steel pieces brought here by the Babcock for the new iron works at Kakaako. Some of the pieces are very large and heavy; eight columns of steel, each forty feet long and weighing about five or six tons apiece, were handled very cleverly, being swung from the deck of the vessel to carts ready to receive them on the wharf. They were hauled off to Kakaako to the site of the new buildings, the foundations of which have been laid. On account of the great size of the pieces the Babcock was shifted early in the morning so that the side of the ship on which the steel rested would be next to the wharf.

WHAT TO DO UNTIL THE DOCTOR ARRIVES.

It is very hard to stand idly by and see our dear ones suffer while awaiting the arrival of the doctor. An Albany (N. Y.) dairyman called at a drug store there for a doctor to come and see his child, then very sick with croup. Not finding the doctor in, he left word for him to come at once on his return. He also bought a bottle of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy, which he hoped would give some relief until the doctor should arrive. In a few hours he returned, saying the doctor need not come, as the child was much better. The druggist, Mr. Otto Scholz, says the family has since recommended Chamberlain's Cough Remedy to their neighbors and friends until he has a constant demand for it from that part of the country. For sale by all druggists and dealers; Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for H. I.

LIST OF LETTERS.

Remaining in the General Postoffice Up to February 28, 1900.

GENTLEMEN.

Anderson, H E
Affagile, I
Allen, W C
Appel, H
Anderson, J B
Anderson, T
Allen, W R
Austin, H E
Andrews, Dr C B
American Colonial Trading Co (2)
Adler, P

Baron, P
Balay, L
Bartram, R C
Beck, Capt W H
Begovick, J
Bruns, B
Bowen, S
Boyce, A J (3)
Brigg, C R
Baker, R A
Bariels, A O
Bennett, W G
Berbl, H C
Bock, J
Bockus, C G
Brown, F B (3)
Brown, L
Brown, J J
Bradley, W H
Bush, J
Beny, I M
Bushi, M
Buen, J H
Barkley, W
Baker, C O
Barber, E S
Berger, R J
Bierbaum, J H
Boothe, C B
Boston, C
Brigham, W H
Browne, W C
Barrkhausen, S
Bettens, R M
Berry, J H
Birt, J W
Bollman, C
Boehn, J A
Burns, J
Bryan, W C
Brown, F
Burns, Mr
Butcher, G
Brown, B B
Buller, C

Castle & Steel
Catton, J
Carroll, T W
Campbell, W R
Campbell, R
Carroll, W
Chifflet, Mr
Clark, F
Corbett, H V (5)
Cooper, F H
Cosgrove, F (2)
Conrade, L
Cross, C
Curtis, W B
Christley, T
Collins, H
Cook, H
Condon, R E
Cooper, H B
Cockett, J D
Crook, E
Cummins, J
Candi, C
Carter, D
Cameron, F R
Calham, Q E
Calway, J
Chamberlain, L T
Clark, A W (3)
Cook, E
Coulson, C W
Cornm, B
Cooke, R
Collier, E B
Cunningham, W H
Cullen, M
Clark, J
Collard, D G (11)
Cockburn, J
Cook, T B
Colegrove, R
Cross, A E
Cummins, S

Dadds, C
Dannkansen, C
Danberg, P (2)
Downey, J T
Driscoll, S W
Davis, M J
Danniel, E
Dalziel, J S (2)
Doherty, J
Dunn, F G
Dadds, J R (2)
Darling, W H
Dillingham, J C
Doyle, E L
Durbanink, W
Dang, H W
Darling, H W
Downey, A
Driscoll, D W

Emerson, J P
Effinger, H M
Espy, J S
Ewing, C W

Furrow, W
Frasher, T J
Foster, Capt J F
Fenwicke, J F (2)
Filk, W
Frontz, L
Foster, E
Finey, H E
Farrier, W
Frick, R
Ford, H (4)
Floyd, E P (3)
Farmsworth, T G
Freck, H M (2)
Forngade, Mr
Florie, J N
Fevrier, F
Florkuf, K

Gustafsen, A
Graham, I T
Glidden, A P
Gray, C J
Gomey, Mr
Gillett, V
Galvin, M
Gerlach, H A
Grube, H
Goirelos, G
Graham, B W
Goldman, A
Gill, T
Gunzi, G
Gibson, J H
Got, M

Hugo, H
Hopkins, W B
Horton, L
Howatt, E W
Hodgson, Col H
Hopkins, E
Hopping, J
Huddy, W H
Hakenhaus, W
Hills, W J
Hillebrandt, L
Heir, S C H
Heming, C A
Hall, G
Hasford, H H
Haiversen, C
Harnson, F
Hill, W
Henningson, Capt F
Hawaiian
Hall, P
Haunner, G
Hanson, R
Harland, J F
Hodgkinson, W A (4)
Houghtailing, J
Howard, J E
Hannan, B
Huff, J
Holt, H H
Hodges, C W
Hobbs, A
Hill, J
Hermansson, V (2)
Henk, R
Hall, J H
Hanson, A
Hansen, H L
Hagnes, I A Capt
Hilton, Capt
Healy, Mr
Harde, J H
Harvey, G H
Harris, W
Hamilton, G
Harpale, E

Irvine, J T (2)
Jackson, T A
Johnston, M
Johstorper, J
Jones, Dr J F
Johnstone, E
Johnson, W P
Johnson, T
Jagermann, K
Ingersoll, A E
Johnson, W R
Jones, J H
Johnson, E H
Jones, Sgt E
Jonavitz, L
Justice, P C
Johnson, F
Juston, J

Kuras, M
Knaut, C (3)
Knapp, E
Klingensmith, J
Katt, A E (4)
Keating, W
Kennegersser, A G
Keating, Mr
Kappner, E
Knight, N R
Kleen, F W
Keons, S M
Ken, W
Kennedy, Jr, J D
Kneebendt, J Q

Lysett, Mr
Lunning, J H
Lull, M
Lowrie, W L
Lindsay, J A
Lieore Mercantile Co
Leavitt, J
Lawton, R H
Lamb, C
Ludolf, G
Ludlow, Jr, Dr W B
Livingstone, Rev W R (2)
Lee, S C
Lewis, H H
La Shange, M
Lange, R F
Ligocki, J (2)

Myer, F
Muhel, A
Mueller, Mr
Muller, C
Mowrey, Corpl J L
Morrison, G
Moritz, M
Montino, J
Morris, R P
Mooney, Mr
Morgan, A
Mims, W
Murdock, G A
Mum, Mr
Muller, T P
Moulton, J E
Monroe, E
Mossman, W F
Mossman, D
Moore, J
Morrison, C T
Morrison, J H
Miller, J A
Mitchell, A
Maddrell, J L
McKeever, A
McFarland, M B
McPherson, T S
McGregor, W H
McGinners, P A
McLennon, C
McKee, J
McCullough, F E
Marx, F
McCullough, W
McKenzie, D (2)
McPherson, A
McGowen, W
McCandless, W C

Nase, T
Nase, B T
Nelson, T
Nelson, S
Nichols, Mr
Niemann, F
Nase, B
Nelhwite, J
Nelson, C (4)
Nichols, C H (3)
Nichols, H (2)
Nott, T

Oldham, R D (5)
O'Neil, P
O'Shea, C
O'Brian, T B
Oberg, L
O'Connor & Lewers Messrs
O'Brien, Rev T F
Oakes, H

Paulsen, Mr
Parks Beach
Platt, B
Platt, Capt
Pall Bateau
Parks, F H
Patter, W D
Palmer, Mr
Peterson, H
Patterson, F
Patton Bros
Parsons, H O
Parker, L G
Payne, W J
Peterson, J R
Pearson, J
Prescott, L D
Pritchard, J
Paulsen, M E
Pabyen, C
Peterman, N
Pacific Building Co
Price, J R (2)
Poole, A
Potter, F C
Polacelet, C H

Rayman, J Q
Reed, E S
Rickards, W J
Richard, D
Robinson, H J
Rooke, C W A
Rumpf, J
Rond, H M
Rogozinski, S
Reis, J
Richards, J
Ricker, W L
Robertson, A S (2)
Rodgers, H
Russell, J E

Sewatzke, F
Selvidge, C N
Slavin, J
Sean, J J
Simpson, E N
Sinclair, H B
Schmidt, P W
Schmidt, P W
Schult, A
Schwarz, H G
Selven & Co
Smith, E S
Smith, D
Smith, Est J W
Smith, M J
Smalley, T B
Speler, M
Simpson, C K
Simpson, N T
Shaw, O J
Schwemley, L C
Shanlee, D
Smith, J & Co. (4)
Smith, Est of A N
Smithies, W
Smith, P B
Smith, H L
Snowden, L
Seabury, G
Sullivan, W F
Stromberg, F (2)
St. Clair, A (2)
Steward, R
Spencer, J
Smith, H R
Sockyer, E
Strathie, J J
Steward, W J
Stockbracks, H
Smith, M L
Shanfield, M

Taylor, J (2)
Tays, W L
Thompson, J H
Tod, Col J
Thompson, A L
Traders Insurance Co
Tideman, A
Tosh, P
Toogood, A
Thompson, T
Turner, A (2)
Thorp, C A

Voget, A
Vietels, W
Van Valkenberg, W

Walker, J R
Wallace, J (3)
Welsh, H J
Wendelmann, P L
Wheeler, J S
Williams, H (2)
Wilson, M S
Wilson, T C (2)
Winslow, B
Wilson, T J
Willcock, J H
Wurstmann, C
Walker, J T
Walker, H T
Welbourn, Dr O C
Whitney, F M (10)
Whitaker, R (2)
Winch, L K
Wiester, W C
Williams, F
Willis, S
Willcock, B H
Wood, G C
Wylie, J
William, Mr

Young, R A
Zurrzynski, J
Youmans, C M
Zaezek, J

LADIES.

Adams, Miss J
Almand, Madam
Arnoild, Mrs. C B
Ambler, Mrs E C

Batchelor, Miss
Boyd, Mrs K
Boyd, Mrs R N (2)
Barnes, Miss L
Beamer, Miss B H (3)
Brown, Miss B
Brown, M J
Bowman, Mrs. C R
Blake, Miss M
Bosheart, Mrs
Barnes, Miss E

Creighton, Mrs
Cothell, Miss A
Campbell Miss H C
Clark, A
Cummings, Miss F
Crocker, Miss M
Colly, Mrs P
Clara, Mrs I
Campbell, Mrs H W
Chamberlain, E
Cupar, L
Chase, Mrs H B (2)
Chase, Mrs L A
Cohen, Mrs L

Davis, Mrs F A
Davis, Miss N
Doner, Miss M B
Duval, Miss N
Dodge, Miss H A
Davidson, Mrs M

Eldridge, Mrs N K (3)

Fehlber, Mrs F
Fraizer, Mrs S
Fifield, Mrs M
Fraser, Mrs
Field, Miss S B (6)
Freck, Miss A

Gowen, Miss H (2)
Gorden, Miss M L O
Green, Miss E R
Grether, Mrs R
Gilliland, Mrs F C
Gesone, Miss

Hendricksen, Mrs
Hockbarth, Miss M
Higgins, Mrs M G
Hawkins, Mrs
Harnden, Mrs S
Hook, Mrs C
Healy, Miss M (2)
Hause, Mrs
Hoffmann, Mrs M L (2)
Humphreys, Mrs J L
Harrison, Mrs E
Hopkins, Mrs J H

Jaonen, Miss A
Jaorven, Mrs J
Judd, Mrs M K
Jude, Mrs C H
Johnson, Miss M (3)
Johnston, Mrs H L
Johnson, Mrs C

King, Mrs N
Keating, Mrs W
Kabbe, Miss E
Kaelin, Mrs W C
Karlson, Miss J
King, Mrs A
King, H B
Kombaum, Miss E
Kelsey, Mrs W S M
Kelsey, M F
Kauid, Mrs L

Lane, Miss E C
Lee, Miss E M (3)
Lee, Mrs R E
Larsson, Mrs A
Lysaght, Mrs A R
Leaders, Miss H

Myer, Mrs S W (2)
Morey, Miss M
Meyers, Mrs
Minahan, Miss K
Morse, Mrs N
Miller, Mrs M C
Meek, Mrs W
Mosses, Miss C
Martin, Mrs J B
Merry, Miss K
McCune, Mrs
McPherson, Mrs
Michel, Mrs A
Morgan, M G
Meeks, Mrs C

Noble, Mrs L

Perrine, Mrs R L
Perry, Mrs C C
Pomeroy, Miss Loui
Peterson, Mrs E P

Rice, Mrs
Rohde, Miss J
Reed, Mrs M A
Rowe, Mrs B
Richards, E M
Rickard, Miss F

Sommerfeld, B (2)
Stackpole, Mrs J
Schooler, Mrs J W
Smith, Mrs C
Spencer, Mrs M
Spenser, Mrs A
Smith, Mrs P B
Scott, Miss
Saldmore, Miss E R

Thomas, Miss E
Thomson, A H
Townsend, Mrs G W
Taylor, A M

Wallace, Mrs J
Welloby, Mrs
Wagner, Miss K
Ward, Mrs H
Wright, Mrs J D
Wright, Mrs C A
Williams, Mrs R
Williams, Mrs N
Warren, Mrs L
Walker, Mrs L M
Walker, Mrs H
Wolf, Mrs
Walker, Mrs J H

Yacbobs, Miss L

Zimmerman, Miss

REGISTRY BUSINESS.

Black, K
Collard, D G
Gahrstorfor, J
Marklewicz, L
Orff, G
Pendras, P
Szarzynski, S
Vogel, A
Bishop, B
Groch, M
Harrison, Mrs E
Macnaughton, C
Pezybylo, M
Place, R A
Shaw, A G

PARCELS POST.

Burns, B
Hele, S C
Corbet, H
Lane, W H

JOS. M. OAT,
Postmaster General.

Postoffice, Honolulu, H. I., February, 28, 1900.

Tom McTighe of Macfarlane & Co. has gone into quarantine preparatory to a trip to the other Islands.

ITCHING SKIN HUMORS

INSTANTLY RELIEVED BY CUTICURA.

A hot bath with CUTICURA SOAP, to cleanse the skin, and a single application of CUTICURA Ointment, the great skin cure, to heal the skin, followed by a full dose of CUTICURA RESOLVENT, to cool and cleanse the blood, will afford instant relief, permit rest and sleep, and point to a speedy, permanent, and economical cure of the most torturing of itching, burning, bleeding, scaly, and crusted skin, scalp, and blood humors, rashes and irritations, when all other remedies and even the best physicians fail.

MOTHERS to know that CUTICURA SOAP, is the greatest of skin purifiers and beautifiers as well as purest and sweetest of toilet and baby soaps.

Sold throughout the world. POTTER DRUG AND CHEM. CORP., Sole Props., Boston, U. S. A. British depot: F. NEWBERY & SONS, London. "How to Cure Itching Humors," free.

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—LIMITED—
General Commission Merchants.

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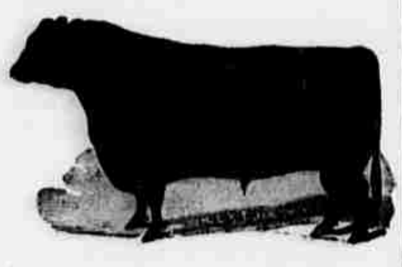
Live Stock, Fowls, Feed and Vehicles



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Stock for breeding purposes a specialty.

Parties desiring to buy or sell anything in our lines would do well to consult us. Any information relating to same will be freely given.

Correspondence solicited.

Filters.

Did you see the report in the "Advertiser" of February 28th, regarding filtration of water for cities? It shows that there is much sickness in places where unfiltered water is used. Honolulu has no filter system and cannot have one for some time to come, but you can save your life by at once getting a

Success Filter

From us. This is the simplest and best filter ever brought to this market.

To be had in several sizes, at

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LIMITED.

G. N. WILCOX, President.
J. F. HACKFELD, Vice President.
E. SUHR, Secretary and Treasurer.
T. MAY Auditor.

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We Are Prepared to Fill All Orders for

Artificial Fertilizers.

ALSO, CONSTANTLY ON HAND:—
PACIFIC GUANO, POTASH, SULPHATE OF AMMONIA,
NITRATE OF SODA, CALCINED FERTILIZER,
SALTS, ETC., ETC., ETC.

Special attention given to analysis of soils by our agricultural chemist.
All goods are GUARANTEED in every respect.
For further particulars apply to

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Pacific Guano and Fertilizer Company.

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OF LONDON, FOR FIRE AND LIFE. Established 1836.
Accumulated Funds £3,975,000

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OF LIVERPOOL, FOR MARINE.
Capital £1,000,000

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The undersigned having been appointed agents of the above company are prepared to insure risks against fire on Stone and Brick Buildings and on Merchandise stored therein on the most favorable terms. For particulars apply at the office of

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The above Insurance Companies have established a general agency here, and the undersigned, general agents, are authorized to take risks against the dangers of the sea at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable terms.

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General Agents.

General Insurance Co. for Sea, River and Land Transport, of Dresden.

Having established an agency at Honolulu and the Hawaiian Islands, the undersigned general agents are authorized to take risks against the dangers of the sea at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable terms.

F. A. SCHAEFER & CO.,
Agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

TRANS-ATLANTIC FIRE INS. CO.
OF HAMBURG.

Capital of the Company and reserve, reichsmarks	6,000,000
Capital their reinsurance companies	101,650,000
Total reichsmarks	107,650,000

North German Fire Insurance Co.
OF HAMBURG.

Capital of the Company and reserve, reichsmarks.	8,890,000
Capital their reinsurance companies	35,000,000
Total reichsmarks	43,830,000

The undersigned, general agents of the above two companies, for the Hawaiian Islands, are prepared to insure Buildings, Furniture, Merchandise and Produce, Machinery, etc.; also Sugar and Rice Mills, and Vessels in the harbor, against loss or damage by fire on the most favorable terms.

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CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY
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In Connection With the Canadian-Australian Steamship Line Tickets Are Issued
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CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS Are warranted to cure Gravel, Pains in the back, and all kindred complaints. Free from Mercury. Established upwards of 30 years. In boxes 4s. 6d. each, of all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the World. Proprietors, The Lincoln and Midland Counties Drug Company, Lincoln, England.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVED AT HONOLULU.

Friday, March 2.

Stmr. W. G. Hall, Thompson, from Kolea: [illegible] bags sugar for H. Hackfeld & Co.

Schr. [illegible] Kimball, Nicholson, from Hawaii and Maui ports.

Saturday, March 3.

S. S. Mariposa, Houdlette, from the Colonies; 25 tons merchandise discharged here.

Stmr. Mikahala, Thompson, from Ahukini, March 2: 5,066 bags sugar.

Stmr. Noeau, Wyman, from Hanamaulu, March 2: 2,240 bags sugar.

Stmr. James Makee, Green, from Kauai.

Stmr. Mauna Loa, Simerson, from Hawaii and Maui.

Stmr. Maui, Bennett, from Hawaii ports.

Sunday, March 4.

Stmr. J. A. Cummins, Searle, Waimanalo.

Sloop Abbie M., Dow, for Walalae.

Monday, March 5, 1900.

Brig W. G. Irwin, Williams, from San Francisco.

O. & O. S. S. Coptic, Rinder, from San Francisco.

SAILED FROM HONOLULU.

Friday, March 2.

Am. schr. Emma Claudina, Nelson, for Mahukona, to load for San Francisco.

Saturday, March 3.

S. S. Mariposa, Houdlette, for San Francisco.

Stmr. Noeau, Wyman, for Kauai ports.

Stmr. W. G. Hall, Thompson, for Kauai ports.

Schr. Ada, —, Maui ports.

Sunday, March 4.

Am. schr. Annie M. Campbell, Friedberg, for the Sound.

Sloop Abbie M., Dow, Walalae.

Monday, March 5, 1900.

Hawn. bark Mauna Ala, Smith, for San Francisco.

Stmr. J. A. Cummins, Searle, for Oahu ports.

SPOKEN.

Friday, March 2.

Am whaling bark Gayhead, by Pilot Lorensen, off port. The Gayhead left San Francisco on January 11th.

Sunday, March 4.

Am. sp. Henry Villard, Quick, 40 days from Tsintau. Spoken off port by Pilot Lorenson. Ordered to Hilo to load sugar for New York.

PASSENGERS.

Arrived.

From Kauai, per stmr. W. G. Hall, March 2.—W. H. Babbitt, J. Anderson and J. C. Card.

From the Colonies, per stmr. Mariposa, March 3.—Bert Peterson.

From Hawaii and Maui ports, per stmr. Mauna Loa, March 4.—Miss A. Beers, S. M. Kauakanui, Mrs. Keliikuewa, W. H. Cornwell, Kachimuri.

From San Francisco, per stmr. Coptic, March 5.—J. E. Bird, Thos. Pratt, Mrs. Thos. Pratt and daughter, J. G. North. For Yokohama—A. C. Barnard, Mrs. A. C. Barnard, W. S. Ennis, Miss A. Giles, Miss W. Giles, B. Guggenheim, E. Hutchinson, C. F. Marwedel, C. L. Pierson, Mrs. C. L. Pierson, F. B. Reece, H. G. Simon, Prof. G. F. Wright, F. B. Wright, J. D. York, Mrs. J. D. York. For Kobe—E. G. Ackermann, J. Green, C. A. Roberts. For Nagasaki—W. B. Vanderlip. For Shanghai—Rev. Robt. Coltman, Mrs. Robt. Coltman, Mrs. E. H. Conger, Miss Laura Conger, Miss Mattie Dutton, J. S. Fearon, A. T. Hellyer, F. Hellyer, Mrs. F. Hellyer, C. M. Hutchings, Miss Cecile E. Payen, Miss Mary Pierce, J. D. Trawick, M. Warner, Mrs. M. S. Warner, Mrs. M. S. Woodward and daughter. For Hongkong—Miss K. V. Adams, C. C. Carpenter, Mrs. C. C. Carpenter and daughter, A. M. Henry, Miss Edith F. Henry, Miss F. S. Henry, Wm. B. Jones, Miss A. J. Kennon, Mrs. M. A. Koehler, H. Lachlan, Roger Lyons, Mrs. Jas. H. McRae and two children, C. Maillot, C. H. C. Moller, J. W. Morrison, Mrs. J. W. Morrison, Miss L. A. Owen, A. Von Pustau, Mrs. A. Von Pustau, Fung Nam Pak, Chas. D. Sias, Mrs. Chas. D. Sias, A. Simon, Miss Smith, Lieut. M. M. Taylor, J. Williams, Mrs. J. Williams, Miss M. Williams, Rev. S. T. Williams.

WHARF AND WAVE.

There are about 28,000 bags of sugar at Oahu plantation ready for shipment.

The greater part of the Kahuku plantation bonds have been disposed of in New York.

The steamer Charles Nelson was expected to leave Makaweli for San Francisco Saturday with a full load of sugar.

The steamer Centennial, from Kahului, which arrived at Kihei, has been placed in quarantine at the latter landing.

The ships E. B. Sutton and St. Frances are expected here from San Francisco to load sugar for New York. The Paul Isenberg will also probably return for sugar.

The Mauna Loa from Hawaii and Maui ports arrived Saturday afternoon. She brought several passengers for this port. Her cargo consisted of 10,001 sacks sugar, 2100 packages sundries, 138 bags coffee, 41 bundles of hides and 20 head of cattle. The cattle were landed at the pen and the steamer went outside to quarantine. She will discharge today.

BORN.

ELLIS—In this city, at the Maternity Home, March 4, 1900, to the wife of J. S. Ellis, a son.

M'CANDLESS—In this city, March 1, 1900, to the wife of Wm. McCandless, a daughter.

JACOBSON—In this city, March 2, 1900, to the wife of E. A. Jacobson, a son.

DIED.

KAUHANE—In this city, March 4, 1900, Mrs. Noah Kauhane, aged 23 years, 6 months, beloved wife of Noah Kauhane and only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Kaulukou.

NO CASES YESTERDAY

Dr. Maxwell on Soil Disinfection.

THE BOARD IN THE FIELD

H. M. Levy in a Satisfactory Condition--Board Acts on Queen Street Block.

2 a. m.—"H. M. Levy is in a very satisfactory condition; he says he feels about the same now as he did this time yesterday. Levy sends his aloha to his friends." — Armstrong Smith's report from the pesthouse.

"There is nothing new in the plague line to report." Dr. Wood's statement at the Board meeting sums up the plague situation for yesterday. The bulletin board in the rear of the Judiciary building showed three ciphers and even scare rumors were unusually scarce.

H. M. Levy, the Hawaiian Hotel suspect, is reported in a satisfactory condition and in excellent spirits.

BOARD OF HEALTH MEETING.

Walter Maxwell's Letter on the Treatment of Infected Soil.

President Wood, Dr. Day, Dr. Emerson and Messrs. Lowrey, Smith and Hatch were present at yesterday's meeting of the Board of Health.

Dr. Wood, after the secretary had read the minutes of the previous meeting and they had been approved, read the following communication from Walter Maxwell relative to the treatment of the soil infected by plague germs:

Honolulu, H. I., March 5, 1900.

Dr. C. B. Wood, President Board of Health, City.

Dear Sir: In view of the circumstance that I was absent from the Islands during the period when action had to be taken dealing with the plague, and that I have been able to do little more than praise the great efforts and sacrifices made by your institution, and by citizens, in handling the situation, I ought possibly to apologize for troubling you at all in the matter. I have noticed, however, that the question is already being discussed as to what shall be done with the soil infected areas where properties were burned down. It is suggested that disinfectants should be used; and, further, that sulphuric acid would be the best agent for the purpose. After considering the precise knowledge to hand, of the effect of dilute solutions of the said acid upon the plague bacillus, and the value of acidulated water for surface street sprinkling purposes, on the other hand I am of the opinion that sulphuric acid, or any other acid disinfectants, applied in any reasonable quantities, would not be effective in treating soils, and quite specifically our soils, and for the following reasons:

A—As soon as the acid in any disinfectant becomes neutralized by the bases in the soil its antiseptic action as an acid ceases.

B—Hawaiian soils are ultra basic as distinguished from old country, acidic soils, and they therefore swallow up and rapidly render inert any volume of free acid. This is due largely to the excess of iron in the soils; but in the neighborhood of Honolulu, coral reef, underlying or mixed up with the soil, adds specially to the basic nature of the soil.

The basic nature of Honolulu soils makes them naturally more antiseptic than old siliceous soils, because of the ease and rapidity with which the soil bases eat up the organic matter. If, however, for a special reason, and in any specific localities it is desirable to add to the soil some antiseptic agent, I suggest it should be alkaline, and quite decided caustic or quick lime. Lime would not only continue to exert its action in the soil, relatively uninterfered with by the soil constituents, it can be applied in ample bulk and at a low cost, considering the grave purpose in view. The outside cost of lime, at normal prices, would be about $15 per ton, which, at the rate of application of ten tons, would amount to $150 per acre, of the land to be treated; so that twenty acres would cost, at that rate, $3,000 for the lime itself.

In applying it is advised that the lime should be turned out of the barrels and spread evenly over the land and allowed to lie just so long exposed to the air as is necessary to slake, and fall into the powdered state, in which it can be absolutely, evenly distributed. If it lies too long it will become inactive, on account of taking up carbonic acid from the air, and returning to the carbonate state.

Unless it is actually proven that the germs lie at a greater depth than one or two inches, the soil should be ploughed only to that depth, for in proportion to the mass of soil mixed up with the lime will be the potency of the latter. Ten tons of lime means 20,000 pounds per acre; one inch of soil over the space of an acre means 100,000 pounds of soil, so that to plough the lime in to a great depth would mean the dilution of the antiseptic until the action would be almost nil.

It may further be in place to say that all cesspools, etc., that it may be necessary to empty, should be thoroughly treated with lime; unslaked lime before being handled.

I am, Mr. President, yours very truly,

WALTER MAXWELL.

Dr. Wood: "A committee on the treatment of infected soil has not yet been appointed, and I think it would be a good idea to put Dr. Maxwell to take charge of that committee when it is appointed."

Mr. Hatch: "Excellent."

Mr. Lowrey: "Just the idea."

Mr. Smith: "Give him full charge and authority to carry out his ideas in the matter."

The Board in the Field.

The Board visited this locality with the idea of deciding what was to be done with the buildings therein, it is a suspicious place and for the most part insanitary. The laundry of Tai Loy, 333 Queen street, was first inspected together with the poi shop adjoining. These shanties in their construction, defied most of the regulations of the Board of Health. There was insufficient space between the floors and the soil. Lean-tos in a dilapidated condition were numerous. Privies almost disputed the ground with kitchens and rubbish heaps were none too scarce. The Board declared these premises insanitary and ordered that the owners be notified of the fact and instructed to put the place in a sanitary condition according to the regulations of the Board of Health.

The interior of the block was then investigated. Dr. Wood thought it would be a good idea to fumigate all the cottages in the vicinity; he considered the whole place very suspicious on account of the three deaths from plague which had occurred there. Mr. Lowrey advocated a general motion ordering all owners to put their property in a sanitary condition before being allowed to use them as human habitations.

Dr. Day thought that people should not be allowed to live in the houses contained in this area for some time to come. A dead rat was found in one of the lots; it will be examined for plague bacilli.

Kan Chukee's restaurant, 317 Queen street, was visited by the Board and declared insanitary. The owners will be notified to put the place in a condition complying with the sanitary regulations.

Frank Lucweako's ("Russian Frank") lodging house on Queen street was also found to be in a condition violating regulations 2, 3, 4 and 14 of the published sanitary rules of the Board of Health. The premises will have to be altered to comply with the requirements before it can be opened.

After the area before described had been carefully gone over by the members of the Board, Mr. Lowrey moved that the owners of all the properties in the quarantined block be notified to place their buildings in a sanitary condition according to the published regulations of the Board of Health. Mr. Smith seconded the motion and it was carried.

It was then moved by Mr. Smith that on account of three cases of plague having occurred in the block people should not be allowed to move into the buildings until such time as they had been placed in a proper sanitary condition. Dr. Emerson seconded this motion and it was carried. The meeting adjourned at 4 o'clock.

TELEGRAMS CONDENSED.

News of Coast Files Abbreviated for Quick Reading.

Sugar, raw quiet; refined quiet.

Mr. Bryan is stumping Tennessee.

Cardinal Gibbons is to visit Rome.

Fitzsimmons will fight Sharkey next.

The Kaiser is engrossed with his new play.

Calvin F. Fargo of San Francisco is dead.

Nellie Grant Sartoris is a victim of cancer.

Utah Mormons continue to practice polygamy.

Two French cruisers have reached Martinique.

H. H. Grayson, late postmaster at Manila, is dead.

British influence is said to be on the wane in Persia.

The Pennsylvania railroad will build a line to Buffalo.

The bark Mermaid is a week overdue from Alaska.

Columbian rebels are worrying the Bogota government.

Wm. Butterfield, the celebrated British architect, is dead.

February 27 it was 22 degrees below zero at Saranac Lake.

San Francisco will bar burials within the city limits.

The women of Los Angeles have been praying for rain.

John Rockefeller will aid the California Baptist College.

Honduras must pay $10,000 for the killing of an American.

Rev. James Smart, president of Perdue University, is dead.

Richard Croker's condition will keep him in Europe until May.

George Work, the New York club man, died in Switzerland.

Thorite shells tested at Washington pierced 8-inch steel plates.

A bill has been introduced for admitting Arizona to statehood.

Joseph Cowen, M. P., owner of the Newcastle Chronicle, is dead.

California women are organizing to save the Calaveras big trees.

Gadski is now appearing in Wagnerian operas in San Francisco.

Bismarck's son, Herbert, is spoken of for Chancellor of Germany.

Montana copper properties will soon change hands for $15,000,000.

Major General Shafter is back in San Francisco after an Eastern trip.

Two guns captured at Manila will be placed in Golden Gate Park.

The number of starving people in India now exceeds four millions.

New Orleans celebrated the carnival in the last days of February.

The Hancock brought the remains of 500 soldiers to San Francisco.

The death of Richard Hovey, the poet, is reported from New York.

The Trans-Mississippi Congress will meet at Houston, Tex., April 17th.

West Virginia gave Dewey a rousing welcome on Washington's birthday.

No army reorganization bill will be passed at this session of Congress.

There are persistent rumors of an alliance between Peru, Bolivia and Argentina against Chile. Peru wants to get back the provinces of Tacna and Arica.

HONOLULU STOCK EXCHANGE.

Honolulu, H. I., March 5, 1900.

NAME OF STOCK	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	...	
[illegible] Sugar Co	[illegible]	100	[illegible]	
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	24	25
[illegible]amoa	[illegible]	100		
[illegible] Agr Co	[illegible]	100		[illegible]
[illegible] & Sug Co	2,812,750	10	....	....
[illegible] Sugar Co	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	25
[illegible]	[illegible]	100	15	
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	28	29½
[illegible]	[illegible]	100	....	....
[illegible]	[illegible]	100	140	
[illegible]amalo Sug. Co. ld as		20		
" " " pd up	[illegible]	20		....
[illegible]hei Plan Co, ld. ass		50	10	11
" " " pd. up	1,500,000	50	20	[illegible]
[illegible]pahulu	160,000	100		....
[illegible]	800,000	100	....	....
[illegible]a Sugar Co. Ass		100	10	....
" " Pd up	180,000	100		....
[illegible]aumalei Sug. Co. ass	800,000	100	....	....
" " Paid up	100,000	100	....	....
[illegible]cBryde Sug. Co. ld ass		20	....	8
" " " pd up	[illegible]	20		18
[illegible]hu, paid up	2,400,000	100	172½	180
[illegible]nomea	1,000,000	20		
[illegible]okala	500,000	20		16
[illegible]a Sug. Co. Ld. ass		20	1½	1¾
" " " pd. up		20	14	14½
[illegible]lowalu	150,000	10	....	165
[illegible]aauhau Sug. Plan. Co	500,000	100		275
[illegible]acific	750,000	100		....
[illegible]aia	750,000	100	190	210
[illegible]peekeo	2,000,000	100	205½	[illegible]
[illegible]ioneer		100	71	72
[illegible]aialua Agr. Co. ass				
" " " pd. up	1,500,000	100	107½	....
[illegible]aianae	265,000	100		....
[illegible]ailuku	700,000	100		300
[illegible]aimanalo	252,000	100		....
[illegible]aimea	125,000	100	110	115
STEAMSHIP COS.				
[illegible]ilder S. S. Co	500,000	100	....	....
[illegible]ter Island S. S. Co.	500,000	100	....	1[illegible]
MISCELLANEOUS.				
[illegible]aw'n Elect Co	225,000	100		175
[illegible]on. Rpd Tran. & L Co	20,000	100	....	....
[illegible]ona-Kau Tel & Teleg'h Co ltd	15,000	25	....	
[illegible]utual Telephone Co.	139,000	10	....	
[illegible]akaha Cof. Co. L. ass.		100	....	....
" " Paid up	31,000	100	....	....
[illegible] R. & L. Co.	2,000,000	100	....	
People's Ice & Ref. Co.	150,000	100	....	170
BONDS.				
[illegible]aw'n Gov't 6 per ct	....	.....	100	....
[illegible]aw'n Gov't 5 per ct		.....	9[illegible]	....
[illegible]aw'n G. Post Savings 4½ per ct	....	.....	9.½	
Ewa Plantation 6 per ct	....		101½	102½
[illegible]ahuku Plantation 6 per ct	....	.....	01	
[illegible] R. & L. Co	....	.....	....	105

Session Sales—Morning Session—Five Ewa, $24.87½. Afternoon Session—Ten Kihei, assessable, $11.75; 50 Waialua, assessable, $71.

Between Boards—Fifty Ookala, $16; 10 Ewa, $24.87½; 25 O. R. & L. Co., $175; 9 Oahu, $175.

METEOROLOGICAL RECORD.

By the Government Survey, Published Every Monday.

Feb. & Mar	BAROM. 9 a. m.	BAROM. 3 p. m.	THERM. Min.	THERM. Max.	[illegible] in In. 9 a. m.	Humidity	Clouds.	Wind.	
24	[illegible].09	30.00	69	80	.06	68	1.8	SW-SE	2.0
25	30.06	29.95	64	80	.01	61	3	NE	3
26	[illegible].07	29.97	71	79	.00	56	3	NE	3
27	3[illegible].07	29.9[illegible]	7[illegible]	80	.00	5[illegible]	2.5	NE	3
28	30.04	29.93	66	78	.11	[illegible]9	4	NE	4
1	30.02	29.95	68	77	.02	71	4	NNE	4-2
2	30.01	29.90	66	78	.02	63	5	NE	4

Barometer corrected to 32 F. and sea level, and for standard gravity of Lat. 45. This correction is —.06 for Honolulu.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING been appointed administrator with the will annexed of the estate of Julius Hoting, formerly of Honolulu, deceased, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the estate of said deceased to present the same, duly authenticated and with proper vouchers, if any exist, and whether secured by mortgage or otherwise, to the undersigned, at the office of the Inter-Island Steam Navigation Co., Ltd., on Queen street, Honolulu, within six months from date, or they will be forever barred.

JOHN ENA,
Administrator, with the Will Annexed, of the Estate of Julius Hoting, Deceased.
Honolulu, March 3, 1900. 2156-10t

Cattle Ranch FOR SALE.

THE UNDERSIGNED ADMINISTRATOR of the Estate of Antone Fernandes, of North Kona, deceased, offers for sale all the leaseholds, chattels and property comprising the cattle ranch of the said Antone Fernandes as at present carried on in North Kona, Hawaii, consisting chiefly of the leaseholds of the Ahupuaas Nos. 1, 2 and 4, in Holualoa, N. Kona, which run to September 5, 1907, at an annual rental of $250. Also all those portions of the lands of Kaumalumalu, in N. Kona, lying west (below) and east (mauka) of the upper Government road, leased for twenty years from the 14th day of May, 1898; rent, $300 per annum.

There are estimated to be from 1,500 to 2,000 head of cattle and about 60 horses.

Bids will be received by the undersigned up to the 1st day of April, 1900, 12 m for the entire property as a whole, or separately, that is, cattle at so much per head, horses at so much per head, and so much for all leaseholds.

J. A. MAGOON,
Administrator Estate of Antone Fernandes
5472—2152-1m

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE OF SHARES IN THE JAMES I. DOWSETT ESTATE, LIMITED.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned, Administrator of the Estate of Edward Dowsett, deceased, will sell at public auction 300 shares of the James I. Dowsett Estate, Limited, of the par value of $100 each, or so much thereof as shall be necessary to pay the debts of said Estate. The sale will take place at the office of the Hawaiian Trust & Investment Co., Ltd., on Saturday, the 10th day of March, at 12 o'clock noon.

For further information apply to the undersigned at the office of the Hawaiian Trust & Investment Co., Ltd., No. 409 Fort street, Honolulu, H. I.

GEORGE CARTER,
Administrator Estate of Edward Dowsett, Deceased.
Honolulu, February 15th, 1900.
5470—2151-7t

BY AUTHORITY.

JAMES K. SAUNDERS, ESQ., has this day been appointed a Commissioner of Private Ways and Water Rights for the District of Hana, Island of Maui.

ALEXANDER YOUNG,
Minister of the Interior.
Interior Office, Feb. 23, 1900.
2154-3t

NOTICE TO CORPORATIONS.

The attention of officers of corporations is called to Section 2024 of the Civil Laws of 1897, relating to the Annual Returns of Corporations, and also to the notice published from this Department under date of December 31st, 1900, requiring that exhibits be filed on or before January 31st, 1900, and all corporations who have not complied with said notification are requested to give the matter immediate attention, and file the Annual Statement required, at this office.

ALEXANDER YOUNG,
Minister of the Interior.
Interior Office, Feb. 23, 1900. 5477

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT, FIRST CIRCUIT OF THE HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.

In the Matter of the Estate of Eliza Jane Boardman, of Honolulu, Oahu, Deceased.

A document purporting to be the last will and testament of Eliza Jane Boardman, deceased, having on the 22d day of February, 1900, been presented to said Probate Court, and a petition for the probate thereof, and for the issuance of letters testamentary to George E. Boardman having been filed by said George E. Boardman, it is hereby ordered that Monday, the 2d day of April, 1900, at 10 o'clock a. m. of said day, at the courtroom of said Court, at the Judiciary building, in said Honolulu, be and is hereby appointed the time and place for hearing said application and all persons interested therein.

Dated, Honolulu, H. I., February 22, 1900.

By the Court:

HENRY SMITH,
2154-4tT Clerk.

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT, FIRST CIRCUIT OF THE HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.

In the Matter of the Estate of Antonio Liveira d'Oliveira, of Honolulu, Hawaiian Islands, Deceased.

The petition and accounts of Samuel M. Damon, executor of the will of said deceased, wherein he asks to be allowed $1,525.31 and he charges himself with $19,806.36, and asks that the same may be examined and approved, and that a final order may be made of distribution of the property remaining in his hands to the persons thereto entitled, and discharging him and his sureties from all further responsibility as such executor, having this day been filed in said Court:

It is ordered that Monday, the 26th day of March, 1900, at 10 o'clock a. m. at the courtroom of said Court, in the Judiciary building, in said Honolulu, be and the same hereby is appointed as the time and place for hearing said petition and accounts, and that all persons interested may then and there appear and show cause, if any they have, why the same should not be granted, and may present evidence as to who are entitled to the said property.

Dated at said Honolulu, Feb. 9, 1900.

By the Court:

HENRY SMITH,
2150-3tT Clerk Judiciary Dept.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

THE UNDERSIGNED, HAVING been duly appointed Executrix and Executor under the will of James Dodd, late of Honolulu, Oahu, deceased, notice is hereby given to all persons to present their claims against the estate of said James Dodd, deceased, duly authenticated, whether secured by mortgage or otherwise, to the undersigned, at the office of Wilder & Co., Ltd., on the corner of Fort and Queen streets, Honolulu, Oahu, within six months from the date hereof, or they will be forever barred; and all persons indebted to said estate are hereby requested to make immediate payment to the undersigned.

REBECCA A. DODD,
ROBERT W. CATHCART,
Executrix and Executor under the Will of James Dodd, Deceased.
2156-5tT

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

THE UNDERSIGNED, EXECUTOR of the will of A. A. Todd, formerly of Kona, Island of Hawaii, but who died in Apia, Samoa, hereby gives notice to all parties having claims against the estate of said deceased, to present same to me at Kilauea, in the Island of Kauai, or to Philip L. Weaver, attorney-at-law, at the office of W. R. Castle, in Honolulu, Island of Oahu, within six months from date, or they will be forever barred. All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment to me or to said P. L. Weaver.

J. A. RODANET,
Executor of the Will of A. A. Todd, Deceased.
Dated, Feb. 5, 1900. 2149-5tF

HONOLULU IRON WORK.

AT THE ANNUAL MEETING OF shareholders of the Honolulu Iron Works Co., held this day, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year:

President .... Mr. F. M. Swanzy
Vice President ...... Mr. T. R. Walker
Treasurer .... Mr. T. C. Davies
Secretary .... Mr. W. H. Baird
Auditor .... Mr. T. R. Keyworth

W. H. BAIRD,
Secretary.
Honolulu, Feb. 28, 1900. 2155-4tF

OLAA SUGAR CO.

Delinquent : Notice.

IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE BY-laws and by order of the Board of Directors of the Olaa Sugar Co., I am directed to offer for sale at Public Auction, at the rooms of J. F. Morgan, Auctioneer, the following delinquent stock of the above mentioned company on Saturday, at 12 o'clock noon, the 31st day of March, 1900, provided the assessments with interest are not paid on or before said date at the office of Alexander & Baldwin, Judd building.

No. Cert.	Name.	No. Shares.
3	Wood, J. Q. (trustee)	100
6	Wood, J. Q. (trustee)	100
10	Wood, J. Q. (trustee)	100
11	Wood, J. Q. (trustee)	100
13	Wood, J. Q. (trustee)	100
21	McTaggart, Jno.	50
26	Judd, C. H.	100
34	Jaeger, C. J.	50
66	Southwick, T. S.	100
128	Holloway, J. F.	15
207	Wilcox, W. L.	50
237	Dexter, Mrs. S. L.	100
238	Smith, A. H.	500
258	Farley, J. K.	25
267	Goodacre, Geo.	25
268	Goodacre, Geo.	25
270	Goodacre, Geo.	25
329	Edings, W. S.	33
341	Averdam, Capt.	17
387	Arendt, J. H.	8
407	La Pierre, L. L.	8
436	Giles, H. A.	33
458	Hall, J. R.	77
486	Olding, E. E.	33
489	Averdam, Miss Henny	8
539	Gardner, Wm. A.	17
574	Hall, J. R.	57
587	Holt, Jas. L.	17
588	Sam Kai Wing	8
614	Barnes, A.	33
622	Waterhouse, Geo.	133
706	Cross, F. J.	67
709	Gonsalves, M.	33
712	Rodrigue, J. P.	17
714	Taylor, H. T.	50
717	Austin, H. C.	42
718	Bierbach, Otto A.	17
769	Hambly, H. T.	35
782	Howard, H. W.	50
783	Howard, H. W.	50
784	Howard, H. W.	100
785	Howard, H. W.	100
791	Templeton, W. M.	30
838	Withers, W. S.	100
840	Garvin, C. L.	50
881	Austin, Mrs. H. C.	18
920	Austin, H. C.	17
933	Riis, Jean	50
959	Andrews, L. A.	75
960	Richardson, A. W.	50
961	Wise, W. S.	100
962	Olney, A. H.	20
975	Andrews, A. N.	50
1114	Riis, J.	25
1169	Ray, J. E.	100
1170	Ray, J. E.	100
1231	Wood, J. Q.	30
1236	Edings, W. S.	25
1255	Lievre, Isidora	500
1260	Edings, W. S.	14
1265	Edings, W. S.	17
1285	Rice, Miss Nellis	15
1292	Richardson, A. W.	25
1329	Drake, W. F.	150
1332	Drake, W. F.	100
1334	Drake, W. F.	35
1335	Drake, W. F.	50
1336	Meyer, O. S.	100
1341	Meyer, T. T.	200
1342	Meyer, H. R.	50
1376	Austin, D. L.	17
1401	Drake, W. F.	15
1402	Garvin, C. L.	10
1439	Judd, C. H.	25
1469	Kahookano, J. K.	8

J. B. CASTLE,
Treasurer
Honolulu, H. I., March 5, 1900.
5484—2156-2tT

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT on the 26th day of January, 1900, the will of D. H. Hitchcock was admitted to probate in the Circuit Court of the Fourth Circuit and the undersigned were appointed as administrators and administratrix under said will. All creditors of the Estate of said D. H. Hitchcock are notified to present their claims, with proper vouchers if any exist, at the office of Hitchcock & Smith, in Hilo, within six months from date hereof or said claims will be thereafter barred.

D. HOWARD HITCHCOCK,
C. H. W. HITCHCOCK,
CORA E. TOWNSEND.
January 30, 1900. 2151-4tF

NOTICE.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN: I, the undersigned assignee of Medeiros & Decker, have this day sold to P. H. Burnette all book accounts owing to said estate. All parties indebted to said firm will make immediate payment to either S. Decker or to P. H. Burnette, corner King and Bethel streets, who will receipt for same under full power.

I. RUBENSTEIN,
Honolulu, Feb. 10, 1900. 2153-6t

SPECIAL MEETING OF KIHEI PLANT. CO. STOCKHOLDERS.

A SPECIAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of the Kihei Plantation Co. will be held at the Chamber of Commerce rooms on Friday, March 16th, 1900, at 10 a. m. The object of the meeting is to elect officers, and to consider the annual reports and any other business that may come before the meeting.

L. A. THURSTON,
Secretary Kihei Plant. Co.
Honolulu, March 3d, 1900.
5485—2155-3t

ADJOURNED MEETING OF KIHEI PLANT. CO. STOCKHOLDERS.

THE ADJOURNED ANNUAL meeting of stockholders of Kihei Plantation Co. will be held at the Chamber of Commerce rooms Friday, March 16, 1900, at 10 a. m.

L. A. THURSTON,
Secretary Kihei Plant. Co.
Honolulu, March 3d, 1900.
5485—2155-3t